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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS.

ALTHOUGH the Crimea has been evacuated, and the pomp of Peace has succeeded to the pomp of War in Russia as well as in England and France, it is matter of rejoicing to know that the public interest in the brave men who sustained the honour of the British name in the bloody battle-fields of the Alma and of Inkerman has suffered no diminution. It is felt by the British people of all ranks and classes that if our officials mismanaged the war, or the progress of hostilities produced no General worthy to be associated on the historical page with the great commanders of the last generation;—the rank and file of the British Army did all that men could do, and more than some men might have done, to vindicate and exalt the ancient renown of their country. To have fought in the fields or wrought in the trenches of the Crimea; to have commanded or obeyed in the memorable struggle of 1854 and 1855 is a passport to the admiration and the gratitude of the men and women of Great Britain, from the Sovereign on the throne to the humblest country lass that helps to gather in the harvest. Each part of the country has welcomed its own hero, or its own regiment. Swords of honour to the officers, and public dinners or receptions to the men, have been the form which these ovations have assumed; and if occasionally the tribute have been indiscriminate, it has invariably been enthusiastic. If the English did not capture the Malakoff they had pluck enough to have done it, if the fortune of war had so willed it. If Williams did not preserve Kars he did his duty manfully, and was beaten by famine, not by the foe. If the whole of the Crimea were not wrested from Russia and given back to Turkey, it was not for want of will or want of courage on the part of the British army or its leaders; but because diplomacy and intrigue—in Paris, if not at home—stopped our brave men in the career of victory. Such has been the feeling of the people of

this country, in every reception of the returning heroes of the Crimea; and such it will continue to be. The popular instinct is aware that the nation wants, and will yet want, soldiers; that if England is to hold her own amid the troubles that are preparing for Europe, she must be ready to confront new perils, and to withstand new combinations against her; and that the red-coats, and plenty of them, are almost, if not quite, as necessary as an effective Navy, to uphold the name and the fame, the power and the position, of the country.

Among the most gratifying of the recent demonstrations of this kind was the dinner to the Guards, which took place in the Surrey Gardens on Monday last, and at which the chair was appropriately taken, and excellently filled, by an admirable specimen of the British soldier. The unaffected and rough, but genuine eloquence of Sergeant-Major Edwards went direct to the point, and was far more effective than any more elaborate and studied oratory would have been in appealing to the reason of his listeners, and to the hearts of the comrades who had shared with him the privations and hardships as well as the glories of the Crimea. The eloquence of the Lord Mayor reads tamely and ineffectively after that of the gallant soldier in the chair; and we venture to predict that, if the Sergeant-Major had had to propose the health of the chief magistrate of the city of London, he would have found something more to the purpose to say of him than that, "whether as regarded his height, his looks, or the tinge of grey on his hair, he was an honour" to the city of London. If he had had a portrait to paint or a nigger to sell, his Lordship could scarcely have been more personal.

If any improvement might have been suggested in the character of the festival, it was that the fare might have been somewhat more plentiful, that the whole sum subscribed for the purpose should have been expended in regaling the gallant men who had deserved

so well of their country; and lastly, that the Lord Mayor, if not the Colonels and the Generals, the Lords and the Honourables, who sat in the boxes, and looked on as at a play, should have been seated at the tables, and mingled with the men on terms of perfect equality. The Lord Mayor of London, at all events, would have suffered no diminution of his somewhat obsolete dignity if he had sat at the right hand of the Sergeant-Major. The representative of the rank and file of the noblest army in the world was for the nonce, the equal of the representative of the first city in the world; and the air of patronage and superiority implied, if not intended, by the Lord Mayor's address from a side box, was somewhat out of place. But perhaps the Lord Mayor, who by virtue of his position, is not only the representative of civic honour, but of English and civic hospitality, intends to make the gallant Guardsmen the *amende honorable* by inviting them to a dinner in the City? His Lordship could not perform a more popular act. Omitting turtle, turbot, and whitebait; hock, claret, and burgundy, and treating them to substantial beef and pudding, and the homely drinks which they were accustomed to receive in the Crimea at the fair hands of Mrs. Seacole, he could feast the whole of them at a tenth, or twentieth, part of the sum which it would cost him to entertain as many aldermen or members of the Court of Common Council, with a sprinkling of Judges and Bishops. We throw out the hint for his Lordship's consideration.

Let us express, in conclusion, our hope that the interest of the people of England in the career and character of their Army will not confine itself to dinners and triumphal arches, speeches, and swords of honour; but that the Army as an institution will receive the attention due to its high importance in a time of such unsettlement and disquietude as the present, when Great Britain is almost the only State in Europe whose Sovereign sits securely on the throne. We may have to rely upon an army



MISS NIGHTINGALE'S CARRIAGE AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





yet to save us from dishonour; and, although the sea which guards our shores is worth, as a means of defence, a standing army of five hundred thousand men, it is by no means improbable we may require the heroism of stout hearts and brave hands in other battle-fields than those of the Crimea. We are forewarned, and should be forearmed; and if, in time of peace, we treat the soldier as a useful citizen of a free and enlightened State—if we look to his comfort, to his education, and to his dignity—and make his profession in all respects such as an honourable and well-conducted man will find it worth his while to follow, we shall neither lack heroes in the time of war, nor sacrifice them by unnecessary neglect and stupid routine, as we did in the first dark days of the Crimean struggle.

#### MISS NIGHTINGALE'S CARRIAGE AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

ONE of the most interesting objects which attracted our Artist's pencil, in his return in the *Argo* steamer from the Crimea, was the roughly-built carriage in which Florence Nightingale journeyed in her Christian mission to the seat of war. It is a homely vehicle corresponding with the womanly simplicity of her whom it was employed to convey from place to place upon her errand of mercy. We picture and otherwise record the State coaches of Sovereigns, and statesmen, and municipal authorities, which figure in the gay pageant of an hour, and with their paint and gilding delighting the multitude. Then why should we not commemorate the lowly carriage in which the "ministering angel" went about doing good?

We have said this carriage is of homely construction. It is very light, being composed of wood battens framed on the outside, and filled with basket-work, so much the fashion now in England. The interior is lined with a sort of waterproof canvas. It has a fixed head on the hind part, and canopy extending the full length, with curtains at the side to inclose the interior. The front driving-seat removes, and thus the whole forms a sort of small tilted waggon, with a webbed frame, suspended on the back part, on which to recline, and well padded round the sides. It is fitted with patent breaks to both the hind wheels, so as to let it go gently down steep hills. From its appearance, it has been well tested, and proved itself, notwithstanding its rough appearance, a good friend to hundreds of our unfortunate countrymen.

The *Midland Counties Herald* relates the following gratifying circumstance:—"We have the pleasure of stating, on the authority of an intimate friend of Miss Nightingale, that, desirous of preserving the strictest incognito, she refused the offer of a passage on a British man-of-war, and embarked on board a French vessel, passing through France by night, and travelled through this country, without being recognised, to the station nearest to her own residence, where she arrived on Friday last. There, however, on the platform, she was met and greeted by Lady Auckland."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Empress's visit to Biarritz promises this year to be of longer duration than in previous seasons, nineteen carriages—thirty post-horses, thirty carriage-horses, and other important accessories having been transported thither. A battalion of Engineers has also been sent to continue the works necessary to complete the Villa Eugénie. The Empress and the Prince Imperial have in no way suffered from the fatigues of the journey, and the great modification in the state of the temperature seems to have removed one of the fears which existed relative to the latter. The Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte visited the Emperor and Empress at the Villa Eugénie; and the Marquis de Turgot proceeded thither to consult with and receive his Majesty's instructions instead of going to Paris for that purpose. It seems uncertain whether Fontainebleau or Compiègne will be the place principally occupied by the *chef de l'état* during the absence of the Empress; very possibly each may be visited in turn.

It appears that the Emperor Alexander being exceedingly desirous to receive the representative of France before that of Austria, his wishes were furthered by the accidental circumstance of the latter having left his credentials at Vienna—a circumstance the Russian Emperor took good care to make the excuse for carrying out his object. It appears that the Austrian General, the Comte de Schlik, who on various occasions manifested his dissatisfaction at the Eastern war, and his sympathies for Russia, failed to obtain an audience of the Emperor Napoleon previous to his leaving for Biarritz. Decidedly Austria seems signally to have failed in her attempts *de ménager la chèvre et les choux* in this instance.

The battles between the *Univers* and the *Ami de la Religion* become daily of greater importance. Not only is the polemic carried on with more vivacity than ever, but a number of Bishops and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries have resolved to interfere warmly in the matter; and several have come to Paris principally with that object, so at least it is generally believed. That an unusual congregation is gathered there is, at all events, certain; meanwhile the second edition of the pamphlet, "*L'Univers jugé par lui-même*," is rapidly sold and eagerly read.

As we stated some time since, the exaggerated importance given by several English journals to the question of the legality of the American marriage of the Maréchal Prince Jérôme Napoléon has proved here of little interest; and the permission which the issue of that marriage has demanded to bear the name of Bonaparte as their only distinction has been fully and willingly accorded them. They have even refused to accept any title, among others that of Prince de Montfort, which was offered them.

A sufficiently absurd correspondence has been for some time carried on between MM. de Falloux and Léo de Laborde, as to whether the abandonment of the white flag was really advised by the former to M. Chassot, the representative of the Comte de Chambord; and all the Legitimist press stirs itself in the question. Really, among the grave and exciting interests that occupy Europe in the present day, it seems that two men of a certain degree of mark might find something more generally interesting and edifying to occupy themselves and the public with than the use or abandonment of a flag which, under existing circumstances, can nowhere be permitted to see the light.

The *Presse* publishes a long and curious letter from M. Proudhon to a retired *écuyer* of the Hippodrome, who, in a moment of discouragement, had written to that celebrity to demand his advice and counsel as to a change of existence, and the means to be adopted to return to the paths of morality she had early forsaken. The epistle in question speaks very highly for the writer's heart, as well as for his head; there is, throughout, a tone of simple, unaffected, tolerating sympathy and interest, an earnestness in entering fully into every detail of the circumstances that cannot fail to secure the regard and kindly feeling of all who read it, whatever may be their opinions as to the politics of the writer.

Paris still remains as empty as ever; Dieppe seems to be, at present, the favourite French watering-place, and the recent steepchases there have added greatly to its attractions. Boulogne, in consequence of the recent heats, or from some other cause unknown, is, and for some weeks has been, alarmingly unhealthy, having been severely visited

with inveterate sore throat, typhus, and other dangerous maladies, chiefly among children. To such an extent has been the illness and mortality that the migratory portion of the population are flocking from the place, leaving vacant the houses many of them had taken for the season. M. Thiers has been among the visitors to this watering-place. Here, as well as at Havre, have been some severe gales—at the latter place especially—attended with considerable damage.

The theatres are hardly yet beginning to revive from the stagnation produced by the intense heat, in addition to the emptiness of the metropolis. The *Pré-Catelan* has monopolised all the few pleasure-seekers that remained; and has not only equalled but surpassed all that the nature of its programme led them to expect. It was a subject of general surprise and animadversion that, with one exception, none of the actors of the Palais Royal attended the funeral of the admirable artist and amiable man Achard.

#### SPAIN—THE NATIONAL GUARD DISSOLVED.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 22nd contains the Royal decree which, as announced by telegraph, dissolves the National Guard, and it publishes the report on which the decree is founded. The report, which is of very great length, begins by declaring that "reasons of the highest order, which arise from the necessity of preserving intact the bases of society," have caused the Ministers, after "ripe and conscientious deliberations," to propose the dissolution of the National Guard; it then throws on the National Guard of Madrid the responsibility of having commenced the recent sanguinary outbreak in that capital, and on that of the provinces of having continued it; it asserts that the National Guard, as a body, though it rendered services in the civil war, has on the whole been "an element of incessant perturbation, and the incarnated spirit of protest against all established powers, whatever their origin or policy;" and it proclaims that "the experience of the past proves that the existence of the National Guard is incompatible with the normal and regular government of the State."

#### OPENING OF THE BELGIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION.

L'Exposition d'Economie Domestique de Belgique was opened on Monday, under the special patronage of King Leopold, and at the sole expense of the Government. It is held in les Jardins Botaniques, and under the buildings attached to those grounds. The Minister of the Interior, accompanied by several of his attachés, inaugurated the opening of one of the most interesting and practically useful exhibitions that has ever been held. The exhibitions that have been held in many of the great capitals of the world, following the example of that of London in 1851, were, no doubt, objects of admiration and wonder to the millions who flocked from all parts to visit them. They created in the minds of spectators impressions of vast splendour, wealth, and luxury, suggested by the various productions before them. The one opened at Brussels is intended to encourage the very opposite impressions. It is an exhibition emphatically for the working classes, and to attract the beholder by the simplicity and economy of the main articles necessary for the comfort and convenience of a family. It is held preliminary to the Congrès International de Bienfaisance, which is summoned for the 15th of next month, and which is to consider the most effectual means of improving the condition of the industrious classes throughout the world, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of that view. The Economic Exhibition has for its principal objects:—

1. To bring together models and specimens of all those articles that are necessary to satisfy the reasonable wants of the working classes.
2. To verify by authentic reports the producing powers of Belgium, and to institute, as far as possible, useful comparisons between national and foreign productions.
3. To draw attention to the cheapest and best markets for the production of the most necessary articles for the industrious classes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The tendency of modern architecture, and the desire to promote the health of mankind generally, is to convert confined lanes and alleys into wide airy thoroughfares. Those improvements, however, in large cities have greatly diminished the number of cheap houses or apartments suitable to the pecuniary means of the operatives.

The present Exhibition has shown, in the first place, how their want can be supplied. The most interesting object that meets the eye of the visitor is a model cottage for a workman and his family, which is constructed upon a most improved plan, and with a due regard to health, comfort, and economy. This cottage has only two rooms, and at the back is a neat little garden. In this little house, which is built upon the plans of MM. Ducpétiaux and Dumont, every piece of furniture and article necessary for the use of a small family can be seen. There are two excellent wooden bedsteads, with comfortable beds and bed-furniture, a good-sized table of white wood, chairs of plaited straw, a neat stove, the necessary table utensils—a market-basket, a large zinc water-pot, tablecloth, metal knives and forks, pans, kettles, decanter, glasses, &c.; in fact, every article that could be reasonably wanted. There are, also, nice little window-curtains; and in a corner a holy image stands upon a bracket. There is, likewise, to be seen a framed portrait of King Leopold. Well, the total cost of all this furniture is under £5 10s. M. Pelsenier is the builder of the cottage, and M. Cormier supplied the furniture. Remarkably strong and neatly-made chairs, of white wood, manufactured without nails or any metallic substance, are marked at the price of one franc (10d.) each. Articles of clothing, linen, shoes, wooden clocks, &c., form the third class of objects exhibited. The prices of these articles may be judged from the fact of a young man having purchased clothing there on the first day, comprising every article that was necessary from head to foot (including a blouse instead of a cloth coat), for twelve francs (10s.). Articles of food, comprising those of a healthy and nutritious farinaceous character, fruits, herbs, &c., enter into the fourth category. Then come all those objects producing manual exercise, and tending to maintain health, and to ward off sickness and danger. The sixth class includes every object necessary for the physical and moral education of the man. In this category will be found cheap musical instruments, simple songs, chants, &c.

Exhibitions of this kind are of a most useful character: they furnish profitable information to the world generally, and they are calculated to exercise a good and permanent influence upon the habits of the working classes in every country. They provoke useful comparisons, and they suggest new ideas and modes of application, which must prove as profitable to the producer as advantageous to the consumer. It is especially to their international character that these exhibitions owe their advantages. France, England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, &c., have each furnished their contingent.

#### MILITARY COLONISTS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope journals received by the last mail state that Captain Hoffman, of the British German Legion, had arrived in the colony as a Commissioner who has been appointed to arrange with Sir George Grey for the settlement as immigrants in the country of a large body of men belonging to the German Legion. The Governor, in his message to the Colonial Parliament, makes the following statement:—

Her Majesty's Government, acting upon his urgent representation of the valuable acquisition which would be afforded to this colony by a settlement on its borders of a strong body of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, on the plan which was so successfully carried out in New Zealand, and having found it impossible to induce a sufficient number of pensioners to emigrate to the Cape on similar terms, have taken into consideration the opportunity afforded by the contemplated reduction, on the restoration of peace, of the British German Legion, for ensuring to this colony the elements of a system of military colonisation of very high promise.

The number of non-commissioned officers and privates who would offer themselves, and be eligible for this service, would amount to 8000, and it is likely that a large proportion of officers would accompany them. The greater number of the men would have wives and families; and, if it were thought desirable, others not at present married would be glad to enter into that state, with the prospect of a fixed settlement.

It is proposed to commute the gratuity to which the non-commissioned officers and privates will be entitled, after their term of service has expired, into a fixed pay of sixpence a day for three years, which will aid them in their subsistence until their land shall be brought into cultivation; and for the first year her Majesty's Government would further supply them with rations in kind, or an equivalent in money.

The message concluded by proposing that the House of Assembly should empower the Governor to appropriate £40,000 towards the settlement of the emigrants, which was done.

#### AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 12, 1856.

In any future edition of Webster's Dictionary, it will be absolutely necessary, for the benefit of the rising generation, that some definition should be given of the names of political parties now existing; for the forthcoming Presidential election will undoubtedly swallow up the present demarcation and distinction rendering any party landmark totally undistinguishable, even with a 'political microscope of the most fabulous power.

A complete fusion and melting down of all shades of opinion is going on preparatory to the great "casting" of votes in the Presidential moulds now ready for next November. Various metals, and men of mettle, are preparing for this purpose; the amalgamation of so many opposing elements into one mass would astonish any one save a New York politician—Republicans, Democrats, Know-Nothings, Nigger Worshipers, Loco-focos, Hard-shells, Soft-shells, Abolitionists, and Black Republicans, are all being placed in the same crucible, and although of such opposing natures are fusing in a surprising manner. Revolution, in fact, seems to be the order of the day—revolution in California, revolution in Kansas, revolution in Nicaragua, a social revolution in Mexico, and a complete revolution of parties in the United States. Principles are beginning to be preferred to men, and a healthy movement is going on, which promises immense results to the future of the United States, and all the world besides. Society has received many rude shocks lately, and persons who have hitherto held aloof from politics express very free and most decided opinions, and ominously talk of the advantage of a "Vigilance Committee." It must not be supposed, however, that this upheaving and reformation of the political world will cause any actual separation of the "north" and "south;" although Buchanan and Fillmore assert that such will be the case if Fremont is elected. Fremont will be elected, nevertheless, and the Union will be preserved in spite of their consoling prophecy. Fremont is not an "Abolitionist;" he is satisfied with protesting against the extension of slavery, and resisting its further progress. He represents "freedom" in the true acceptance of the word—a free press without the intervention of a pistol, and free speech without a bludgeon accompaniment. He represents a deep-seated hatred to the present Administration: he embodies a determined opposition to the old party cliques and political hacks; and he will be elected because the people are tired and disgusted with the present Government, and desire to elect a man who has not been contaminated by contact or association with any party past or present.

All interest on the "Central American" question has ceased, and it is considered as settled, or so nearly that no material disagreement can possibly occur.

The correspondence relative to the purchasing the island of Cuba has just been published. The conference of American diplomatists at Ostend on this delicate subject has at last been exposed; and we are given to understand that if the United States take a fancy to any territory, the owners whereof refuse to sell, that then they are justified in seizing the same by force of arms, if they are able—at least this is the doctrine laid down by Messrs. Buchanan, Soule, and Co., at Ostend. The *Herald* designates it as "The Ostend Highwaymen's Manifesto." Secretary Marcy seems to have had very different ideas respecting the right of nations, and refused to be dragged into any such "filibustering" arrangement. Throughout the whole of the late foreign difficulties, and buccaneering propensities of office-seeking politicians, Mr. Marcy has acted the part of ballast; and, although the ship constitution has careened a little more than might be considered safe, he has always been of sufficient weight to right the vessel: without Marcy a wreck would have been the inevitable result long ago.

It is fast becoming obvious to the people of America that their foreign policy and their high-handed manner of diplomacy does not gain them that respect which their position warrants; that they are not received at foreign courts in any manner except as a matter of form; that they are looked upon with suspicion and treated with coldness and distrust. This state of affairs is not considered favourable to the diplomatic and commercial interests of this country. You will find, therefore, that the tactics which have produced so unfavourable a result will be changed; you will hear no more of "filibustering;" attention will be directed to interior development, and the increase of commercial relations with every quarter of the globe.

The dispersion of the Free State Legislature of Kansas by Colonel Sumner, *à la Cromwell*, and any instructions warranting such a proceeding have been disowned by the President, and Colonel Sumner is called upon for extenuation of his conduct. The President seems to have come to this conclusion rather late, for he might have prevented much just indignation if he had stated that fact at the time the outrage was committed. It is, perhaps, a new attempt to forge political capital for the "Democratic" party, as it is probably considered by some of the party scene-shifters, that there has been too much running on the "Southern" tack.

The topic of the day is Mr. Marcy's answer to the European Powers on their proposition to abolish privateering: it is a talented document, full of "wise saws," and will well repay perusal.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Royal mail steam-ship which left Halifax on the 16th inst. arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. The political news by this arrival is not very important, and the general news of but little interest. The papers all contain Mr. Secretary Marcy's despatch on the privateering question. The elections have commenced, but have not advanced sufficiently to indicate what the decision of the Union will be on the great question at issue. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* calculates the chances of the coming contest, and points out several recent facts which indicate the probable success of Colonel Fremont:—

1. The House of Representatives has by a decisive vote expelled Whitfield (the border ruffian delegate from the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas) from his seat in Congress, and passed a bill ordering a new election, and repealing all the acts of the border ruffian legislature; and the Senate will be compelled to adopt it.
2. The President has been forced by his party to dismiss his creature—Governor Shannon (of Kansas)—from office, and appoint a better man. Colonel Geary, of California, is Shannon's successor, and it is believed that he will act with justice and moderation.
3. In the late State elections in the slave States some most magnificent facts have been made clear. St. Louis is the principal city of the great State of Missouri, and Missouri is a slave State. In the late election, by an unparalleled majority, St. Louis elected a Free-soil Fremont man her member of Congress for 1857 and 1858.
4. The State elections have come off, and Mr. Fillmore has made no show whatever. He has been run off the course entirely, and has proved himself one of the weakest candidates ever put over the ballot-box.

It is yet too early to forecast the result. But my present conviction is that Fremont will be the next President.

In the Senate on the 9th a substitute for the bill regulating the pay of members of Congress was reported; it proposes giving them 2500 dollars a year, instead of 3000 dollars, with a proviso that, if books be presented to members, the price of the same shall be deducted from their annual pay. Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, made a speech to show that Commodore Stockton, and not Colonel Fremont, was the conqueror of California. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the President for the vouchers on which Colonel Fre-



mont's accounts were settled, from his first expedition to California. Mr. Trumbull, of Ohio, offered an amendment calling on the President for similar information in regard to Mr. Buchanan, particularly showing how much money had been paid him since he entered public life, his correspondence relating to the Ostend Conference, and the reasons of his removal from his position as Minister to Great Britain. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

The *New York Evening Post*, after stating that Colonel Fremont's accounts were carefully canvassed by a committee of the House of Representatives, more than a year ago, suggests that some one should move for "a copy of the letter which Mr. Buchanan, while Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Polk, recommending 50,000 dollars to be deposited in Cameron's Bank, for the purpose of being used to buy up the *Washington Globe*, and establish the *Union* in its place." This letter is now on file in the departments at Washington.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The following items of news, brought by the steamer *Bombay*, have been received by electric telegraph:—

The India and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 21st of August, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 17th July, Bombay to the 20th July, Hong Kong to the 10th of July, and Shanghai to the 28th of June.

Lord Canning has been indisposed. Mr. Horsley, assistant-collector in the Madras Presidency, has been murdered. The heir to the throne of Burmah has been assassinated. Fifty inches of rain had fallen at Bombay. At Darjeeling thirty-six inches of rain fell in ninety-six hours. The indigo crops throughout Bengal have suffered injury.

Anarchy reigns throughout China. The *Ben Aron*, with a valuable cargo, from London for Shanghai, has been totally wrecked near Amoy. The first of the new season's teas have been shipped.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

##### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.  Read at 10 P.M.	Mean Tem- perature of		Amount of Ozone. (0-10)		Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading			Wet Bulb.	Evap- ora-tion.	In the Night.	In the Day.	
Aug. 20	Inches. 29.478	62.8	50.8	57.6	0.440	57.0	54.2	9	7½	10.0
" 21	29.118	64.0	57.1	59.3	0.700	58.2	57.2	9½	4	10.0
" 22	29.593	63.3	43.5	51.4	0.085	48.7	48.9	10	7½	7.0
" 23	29.978	63.0	40.4	54.0	0.000	53.0	49.0	0½	1	4.0
" 24	29.870	69.0	50.6	60.1	0.180	59.4	57.4	4½	7½	8.0
" 25	29.707	67.4	58.4	63.4	0.023	61.2	59.0	6	0	8.0
" 26	29.756	67.6	54.0	59.0	0.037	54.9	55.0	3	4	8.0
Mean	29.643	65.3	50.7	57.8	1.465	56.1	54.4	6.1	4.5	7.9

The Range of Temperature during the Week was 28.6 deg.

The Weather.—Rainy, except on the morning of the 20th; after 9 a.m. on the 22nd, on 23rd, mornings of 24th and 25th, and till 4h. p.m. on 26th.

The Direction of the Wind was, on 20th N.E., becoming E.N.E. at 6h. a.m.; in which quarter it remained until 8h. a.m. on 21st, when E.S.E. becoming E. at 11h. a.m., N.E. at 3h. p.m., N.N.E. at 11h. p.m.; N. at 3h. a.m. on 22nd; changing to N.N.W. at 1h. a.m. on 23rd, to N.W. at 3h. a.m., W. at 10h. a.m., S.W. at 1h. p.m., W. at 3h. p.m., S.W. at 5h. p.m.; S.S.W. at 6h. a.m. on 24th, S.W. at 10h. a.m.; W.S.W. at 12h. a.m. on 25th, S.W. at 6h. a.m., W.S.W. at 6h. p.m., W. at 8h. p.m.; W.N.W. at 12h. a.m. on 26th, N.W. at 6h. a.m., W.N.W. at 9h. a.m., and W. at 5h. p.m.

A Frost on the 23rd of August.

E. J. LOWE.

THE REPRESENTATION OF YARMOUTH.—It is now, we believe, pretty certain that our townsman, Edward W. Watkin, Esq., will, at the next election, become a candidate for the representation of Yarmouth; his colleague, in contesting the representation in the Liberal interest, being, in all probability, William Torrens M'Cullagh, Esq., late M.P. for Dundalk, who, in connection with Sir C. Napier, contested the borough at the last election. Mr. Watkin's services in time gone by to his native city, combined with his deservedly high character amongst his fellow-citizens, will induce them to look with interest at the result of a contest, through which his talents may be as usefully employed for the benefit of his country in Parliament as they have been out of it, in connection with our great industrial undertakings, and with the social and political improvement of the people.—*Manchester Guardian*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—We understand that Miss Burdett Coutts' munificent donation of 600l. will, in great measure, relieve the College from its financial difficulties consequent upon the new buildings. The Aston-hall fête has produced a considerable sum; its originators having presented the committee of the hospital with a cheque for 1500 guineas, upon the understanding that after discharging the present debt of the College any balance that may remain, together with whatever sum that may be paid hereafter as the balance of the proceeds of the fête, may be funded, so as to be made available for the purposes of permanent income. It was stated that in all probability, when all the tickets are paid for and the accounts finally settled, there will be a still further gift to the hospital of 600l. It is stated in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* that the College has already expended 12,000l. in the erection of the present buildings; and, having entirely exhausted its funds, and having lost its great benefactor, Dr. Warneford, the Council appeal with earnestness and confidence generally for help to every friend and promoter of education to enable them to complete their buildings, especially the museums. The institution is not limited in its operations, and it can be enlarged to any extent that the donations and benefactions of the public may authorise. We sincerely hope and trust that the noble example set by Miss Burdett Coutts will be followed.

THE EARLDOM OF SHREWSBURY.—In proof of the serious intention of the Ingestre family to assert the claim of Earl Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, it may be stated that on Monday last Viscount Ingestre, in the name and behalf of his father, who is abroad, went, accompanied by the solicitor of the family, and a friend, to Alton Towers, and made a formal demand of possession of the mansion and estates, alleging that Lord Talbot is the legal heir. Lord Ingestre was informed that the trustees under the will of the late Earl had taken possession, and he was accordingly refused admission into the house. Should his Lordship establish his claim, the disinheritance by the late Earl would be nugatory, and the valuable estates attached to the Earldom in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire, and Worcestershire, of the value of 35,000l. a year, as well as the high honours connected with this most ancient and distinguished house, would become the inheritance of the Talbots. The late Earl devised the estates in trust for Lord Edward Bernard Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk; but Lord Talbot denies the legality of this proceeding, maintaining that the estates are entailed with the Earldom on the next male heir, which he claims to be. He has given notice to the tenants not to pay rent to Lord Edward Howard.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST NOT RUINED YET.—About three weeks since a small farm of some thirty acres, on the banks of the Trent, at Derrythorpe, in the parish of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, was sold by auction. It was divided into lots of from one to two acres to suit the wishes and means of the agricultural labourers, who, in that district, are all anxious and ambitious to promote themselves into freeholders. It was disposed of, chiefly to purchasers of that class, at the rate of from a hundred pounds to guineas per statute acre. Last week the standing crops of the outgoing tenant were sold, and brought the following prices:—Wheat, from 16s. to 20s. per statute acre; beans, 14s. 6s. per ditto; potatoes, 15s. 10s. per ditto; the buyers to take the lots as they stand, and be at all risks and expenses from the time of sale.

THE AGAPEMONE.—The followers of Prince, of "the Abode of Love," have commenced a sort of mission for the diffusion of their doctrines. Their first meeting was held at Bridgwater, and was convened by a placard thus worded:—"The Agapemone—the testimony of what God has done to redeem the earth will be publicly made known at the Clarence Hotel. Come and hear," &c. The "missionaries" were three perversely-clever men—the Rev. S. Starkey, Rev. S. Thomas, and Rev. J. Cobb. Their discourses were in one strain, pointing to Prince as the Messiah, and urging the people to prepare for his judgment. The preachers were listened to with impatience by the auditory, and an attempt was made to draw them into discussion, but they refused to hold any argument.

THE BOLTON POISONING CASE.—The trial of Betsy M'Mullen, charged with the murder of her husband, Daniel M'Mullen, at Bolton, by administering to him repeated doses of antimony, took place last week at Liverpool. The jury, after an absence of two hours and a half, announced their verdict of acquittal on the charge of wilful murder, but guilty of the crime of manslaughter, accompanied by a recommendation of the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court. His Lordship addressed the prisoner briefly, and alluded in strong terms to the odious principle said to be commonly in use by married females whose husbands were addicted to drunkenness, to administer to them poisonous drugs, for the purpose, as was alleged, of keeping them quiet—a principle utterly adverse to that feeling of confidence and kindness which should exist between husband and wife. He would only the prisoner to stand down for the present, and to be brought up on Monday to receive the sentence of the Court.

LEVEE OF THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—A number of resident nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood of Southampton having expressed a wish to visit the Princess, the latter held a levee on Saturday. The Queen Dowager of Oude also received a limited number of ladies. At half-past three the reception took place. On entering the reception-room, the two Princesses of Oude were seen standing at the farther end, dressed in magnificent costume. The heir apparent had on a cloak of scarlet and gold. His head-dress consisted of a coronet-shaped cap, of rather large size, the most prominent ornament of which was a string of large precious stones projecting from the cap. In his hand he held a scimitar sheathed in a magnificent scabbard. His uncle, the brother of the ex-King, was dressed in a blue and silver cloak, with head-dress of the same materials, and of a fez-like shape. By the side of the heir apparent were two gigantic Nubians and two other officers of State. Two officers of the Royal suite stood by the side of the Princess's uncle. As soon as the room was full of visitors, the Princesses sat down on a sofa, and the visitors on chairs. After the visitors had been sitting for a short time, the Princesses rose, and the former then stood up, made their obeisance, and retired, after which other visitors were admitted. Soon after four o'clock about thirty ladies of Southampton were admitted into the presence of the ex-Queen. Mrs. Brandon, an English lady who long resided at Cawnpore, in Oude, and who accompanied the Queen to this country, acted as interpreter. When the visitors entered the apartment, the Queen was sitting on a sofa, attended by eight native ladies, one of whom held over her head a species of fan. Her Majesty was dressed in splendid shawls, but her head, neck, and one arm were uncovered. Her hair was cut rather short, and brushed back over the head à la Chinoise. She wore two massive earrings, but no other jewellery about her head. Her features bore a striking resemblance to her grandson's, the heir-apparent to the Oude throne.

THE LAKE DISTRICT.—Bowness was never known to be so crowded with visitors as at this time. On Tuesday week an excursion train arrived with visitors for several days, and the hotels and lodgings being all previously occupied, many of the excursionists were seen wandering about the village at a late hour unprovided with beds, while others went on to Ambleside by steam-boat, and were not more fortunate than the sojourners at Bowness.

FARMERS AND "LOW WAGES."—A Lincolnshire farmer, in reply to an article in the *Globe* in which it was said that the reason farmers cannot get hands to cut their corn is because they offer such a low rate of wages, says:—"I can assure you many of the labourers in this district earn 14s. to 16s. a day—I mean at mowing wheat, with his wife and child to bind the sheaves, which is a common thing here. A single man, without the above assistance, would earn about 9s. to 11s."

A PARK FOR BIRMINGHAM.—The Town Council of Birmingham have unanimously resolved to purchase Aston Park and Hall, the seat of the late Mr. J. Wall, as a place of public recreation, if the price demanded is reasonable. Lord Calthorpe has also, with great good feeling, in imitation of a similar act of generosity by Mr. Adderley, M.P., placed the land he proposes to set aside as a public park at the disposal of the council without restriction of any kind, relying on the good sense of the people of Birmingham for its proper use and conservation. Birmingham will thus be shortly supplied with public grounds and promenades, where its industrious artisans may breathe the fresh air within the shortest possible distance of their workshops and manufactories.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### SIR W. TEMPLE, K.C.B.

THE Hon. Sir William Temple, recently Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, died on the 24th inst., at his temporary residence, in Dover-street, Piccadilly. The Hon. Sir William Temple was second son of Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, by his second wife Mary, only daughter of Benj. Mee, Esq. His eldest brother is the present Viscount Palmerston. Sir William Temple was born the 19th Jan. 1788. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated there A.M., 1808. He afterwards entered into the diplomatic service, and was first attached to the Embassy at the Hague, in 1814. In the September of the same year he went in an official capacity to the Congress of Vienna; and shortly afterwards was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. He held the same position at Frankfurt, from July, 1817, until November, 1823, when he went as Secretary of Legation to Berlin. In January, 1828, he was appointed Secretary of Embassy to St. Petersburg, and afterwards was *présis* writer to his brother, Viscount Palmerston, from January, 1831, to September, 1832. On the 18th of that month, in the same year, he was appointed Minister to the Court of Dresden; and, in the following November, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples—the duties of which high office he discharged up to the last week of the past month, when ill health compelled him to relinquish his diplomatic functions, and to return to his native country. His departure from Naples was universally regretted; more especially as it was feared his shattered constitution would not permit his return. Sir William Temple was nominated a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in March, 1852, in reward for his diplomatic services. Sir William was never married.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HAY.  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PHILIP HAY died at his residence, Lambeth, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-third year. This distinguished veteran officer was the son of Harvey Hay, Esq., of Ballenkeele Castle, in the county of Wexford, Ireland; and was the scion of a very ancient Roman Catholic family, which came over to Ireland with Strongbow, and which descended from the Earls of Erroll. Lieutenant-General Hay entered the English Army in 1794. He embarked for the West Indies early in 1796, and served there in the campaign of that and the following year. He was, in 1797, actively employed in the Island of St. Vincent; he was, with his regiment (the 15th Hussars), in the campaign of 1808-9 in Portugal and Spain, under Sir John Moore; and was present in the cavalry actions of Mayorga and Benevente. Hay commanded the rearguard from Astorga and Balanzas on the retreat, terminating with the battle of Corunna. He was also with the Army of Occupation in France until its return to England in 1818. He received the war medal for Mayorga and Benevente. The remains of the gallant and lamented General were interred on the 16th inst., in the family vault, at Norwood Cemetery.

PRESENTATION OF A STATE SWORD TO COLONEL THE HON. PERCY HERBERT, C.B., M.P.  
ON Saturday the borough of Ludlow was the scene of a very interesting public demonstration in honour of the late Quartermaster-General in the Crimea, Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert. The grand feature of the day was the presentation to the gallant Colonel of a superb sword, value 130 guineas, as a public mark of approval; the fund for its purchase being raised by a subscription, headed by the Mayor of Ludlow. The sword was manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is a tasteful specimen of jewelled metal-work. The handle is richly ornamented with diamonds, emeralds, and carbuncles, mounted in the style of the period of Francis I., in silver-gilt and richly-carved ivory. The scabbard is in the same style, with the arms of Ludlow and those of the gallant Colonel engraved on it. The blade is highly finished with Damascus work, and bears an inscription, with the names of the various battles at the Cape of Good Hope and the Crimea in which the gallant Colonel has been engaged. On the day of the presentation Colonel Percy Herbert experienced a warm welcome from his constituents at Ludlow; the Mayor and Corporation, and nearly the whole of the population of the town, escorted him in procession to the Assembly Rooms, where the gallant Colonel was congratulated by a number of ladies, the *élite* of the county. They then proceeded to a pavilion within the inclosure of the Castle, where, after dinner, the hon. and gallant gentleman's health was drunk with enthusiasm, and the magnificent sword was presented to him. Colonel Herbert returned thanks in an able speech, in which he forcibly replied to the aspersions which had been cast upon the late Lord Raglan by those whom the Colonel stigmatised as "grumblers from the camp." He warned the people of England that although, as he believed and trusted, thousands and thousands would always be found prepared to face the dangers of

pestilence, sickness, and battle in her cause, yet if public men, placed in the most responsible situations, were unjustly condemned by those who were ignorant of the facts upon which they pronounced judgment, a time might come when men of independence and character would shrink from submitting themselves to such abuse and misrepresentations as the late Lord Raglan had fallen under.

A letter was read from Sir De Lacy Evans, excusing himself from attending the proceedings, and paying the highest compliments to Colonel Herbert's skill and courage. After the banquet the company adjourned to the Assembly Rooms, where a public ball concluded the festivities.

#### ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT BY FIVE ENGLISHMEN.

WE quote the following from an account of the ascent of Mount Ararat, addressed to the editor of the *Times* by Major Stuart, dated from Erzeroum, July 26:—

On the 11th instant a party, consisting of Major Alick J. Fraser, the Rev. Walter Thursby; Mr. James Theobald, jun., of Winchester; Mr. John Evans, of Darley Abbey, Derbyshire; and myself, started from Bayazid on this new expedition. We were accompanied by two servants and a *zaptieh*, or native policeman; and, by the kindness of the kaimakam, Hadjee Mustapha Effendi, we were consigned to the special charge of Issak Bey, a chief of the Ararat Kurds, under whose safe-guard we had nothing to fear from the plundering habits of his followers. At Bayazid we had provided ourselves each with a stout pole, between five and six feet long, furnished with a spike at one end and a hook at the other. Crossing the plain of Ararat, we commenced the ascent through a wide ravine, inclosed between vast ridges of volcanic rock. For three hours we wound our way through rugged defiles, occasionally traversing fertile plateaus, verdant with growing crops of wheat and barley. Our sure-footed little horses, accustomed to this sort of work, picked their way through the most breakneck places, and brought us in safety to the black goats'-hair tents of our host, which were pitched on some pasture lands on the southern slope of Greater Ararat, about 8000 feet above the level of the sea. Hither the Kurds resort in summer with their flocks and herds, returning to the villages of the plain at the approach of winter. A portion of the chief's tent was set apart for our use; the floor was covered with gay-coloured carpets, a fat sheep was killed, and everything was supplied that Kurdish hospitality could suggest.

At three o'clock next morning we were on the move, all except Mr. Thursby, who, to our regret, was obliged by indisposition to remain in the tent. Three hours of continued ascent on foot brought us to the base of the cone. Here Major Fraser bore off to the south-east, and took a line of his own; while Mr. Theobald, Mr. Evans, and I, commenced the ascent on the southern side, keeping to the snow, which presented an unbroken surface to the very summit. To my two friends, who are experienced Alpine climbers, this was easy work; but it soon began to tell unfavourably on my unaccustomed limbs. For a time we kept pretty well together; by degrees, however, Mr. Theobald began to forge a head, followed by Mr. Evans, while I brought up the rear as well as I could. But my strength was fast giving way; and, when about half-way up the cone, I found myself utterly unable to proceed any further. Accordingly, there being no alternative but to descend, I sat on the snow and shot down with the velocity of an arrow, undoing in a few minutes the laborious toil of nearly three hours. For some hours we watched the upward course of the others, the sharp naked eye of the Kurd plainly discerning what I was able to see only with the aid of a telescope. At length, at 1.45, Mr. Theobald crowned the summit. Great was the astonishment of the chief. "Mashallah!" he exclaimed, "God is great! What wonderful people these English are: a few of them come here, and, without any difficulty, walk to the top of that holy mountain—a thing that never was done by man before. Wonderful! wonderful!" At 2.50 Mr. Evans reached the summit. He and Mr. Theobald made the descent together, by the same track that they ascended, and returned to the tents about sunset.

We must now follow the movements of Major Fraser, who, as already stated, took a line of his own. Not being accustomed, like the others, to snow work, he chose a ridge of stone, which led up about two thirds of the ascent. Over this he made his way without much difficulty, and then, taking to the snow, he patiently toiled upwards till within a few hundred feet of the summit. Here, in attempting to cross over to what appeared a more practicable line, he slipped on some thinly-covered ice, and, losing all control over himself, he shot down with fearful velocity, now head, now foot foremost, over a space of about a thousand feet. By wonderful efforts and presence of mind he succeeded in arresting his perilous descent, and scrambling with difficulty to a rocky ridge that protruded above the snow, he climbed over it with immense labour; and thus recovering his lost way, he won the height about 3.30, having been thrown back full three hours by his mishap. He descended on the traces of Messrs. Theobald and Evans, and regained the tents at midnight, having been about twenty hours on foot.

On the 13th, about two p.m., Mr. Thursby and I started from the tents accompanied by two Kurds, carrying rugs, great-coats, and a small supply of provisions. We proceeded slowly and leisurely until we reached about one-third the ascent of the cone. There we were obliged to dismiss the Kurds, who, from religious fear, refused either to proceed further or to spend the night on the mountain; but, to ensure their return in the morning for the rugs, &c., we thought it expedient to detain their arms, the dearest possession of these nomadic people. As we had neither of us much fancy to try the ascent by the snow, we chose a new line of our own over a rocky surface, facing nearly due south, which the wind and sun had bared nearly to the summit. Left now to ourselves, we selected a spot to pass the night, piled up stones to windward as a shelter against the cold, and having dined heartily, we made ourselves as comfortable as possible. We saw the sun set in indescribable glory, throwing the shadow of the vast mountain far away over Georgia and Aderbijan, and even darkening the distant haze of the eastern horizon. Wrapping ourselves in our rugs, we passed the night as well as could be expected, and at peep of dawn on the 14th we resumed the ascent. It certainly was toilsome and slow, but was, nevertheless, satisfactory. From an elevation of about 14,000 feet above the sea we saw the sun rise in unclouded majesty, lighting up simultaneously to our view vast tracts of the Russian, Persian, and Turkish empires; that was a glorious sight never to be forgotten. About 1200 feet from the summit we came upon an oak cross that had been fixed there in the rock by Professor Abich in the year 1845; it was in perfect preservation, and the inscription, in Russian characters, was still legible. This was the most difficult part of our ascent, the obstructions were frequent, and the climbing at times perilous; but caution and perseverance enabled us to overcome everything, and at nine a.m. we had the satisfaction of standing on the highest point of the mountain. Here I stuck to the hilt in the snow a kama, or short double-edged sword, which we found at the foot of Abich's cross. Here also, as loyal Britons, we drank the health of our beloved Queen in brandy. We descended on the tracks of the others, and got back to the tents about four p.m.

The whole surface of Mount Ararat bears evidence of having been subjected to violent volcanic action, being seamed and scored with deep ravines. The rocky ridges that protrude from the snow are either basalt or tufa; and near the summit we found some bits of pumice on a spot which still emits a strong sulphurous smell. The summit itself is nearly level, of a triangular shape, the base being about 200 yards in length, the perpendicular about 300. The highest point is at the apex of the triangle, which points nearly due west; separated from it by a hollow is another point of nearly equal altitude, and the base of the triangle is an elevated ridge, forming a third eminence. These three points stand out in distinct relief on a clear day. The snow on the top is almost as dry as powder, and in walking over it we did not sink more than half way to the knee. The impression left on my mind is that the summit is an extinct crater filled with snow. We experienced no difficulty of respiration, except being sooner blown by exertion than we should have been at a lower level. The cold was intense; and though a perfect calm prevailed at the time at the foot of the cone, as we afterwards learnt, a keen wind was blowing from the west, which raised a blinding mist of fine snow that prevented us taking any distant views.

On the 15th we ascended Lesser Ararat; but this, being an ordinary affair, does not call for a detailed account. I would only observe, that perhaps from no other spot in the world can a finer or more extensive view be obtained. This view we had the good fortune to enjoy to perfection, with a cloudless sky and clear atmosphere.

To save your readers the trouble of referring to a gazetteer, I may state that the summit of Greater Ararat is 17,323 feet above sea level, and above 14,300 above the plain. From base of cone to summit may be above 6000 feet. Lesser Ararat is 13,093 feet above sea level.





MOUNT ARARAT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

#### SENOR DON JEAN VICTOR HERRAN, HONDURAS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

In the settlement of the differences in respect to Central America, the Minister from Honduras, Don Jean Victor Herran, has borne a distinguished part. He wears several foreign orders, and is member of numerous learned societies. Born at Mournex in France, in 1804, his father, who was an influential proprietor, and Mayor of the Commune, bestowed upon him a most careful education. At Oloron, and afterwards at Bordeaux, he went through a course of chemistry and botany; in Paris he perfected himself in zoology, mineralogy, and medicine. At twenty-two he embarked for South America, at that time the focus of aspiration with most enthusiastic spirits in both hemispheres. At Cartagena, by authorisation of the Government, he practised medicine with results most satisfactory, especially in chronic disease. In 1830 he proceeded to Panama, as Medical Inspector-General, and married a lady of Santiago de Veraguas. General Alzuro having obtained power in the Isthmus, and made war on Veraguas, Senor Herran took the field as Chief of the Medical Department of the Army of Liberation, and acquitted himself with the highest credit. In 1832 he went to Costa Rica, where he was charged—first, to study an endemic fever which decimated Ujarras; second, to discover

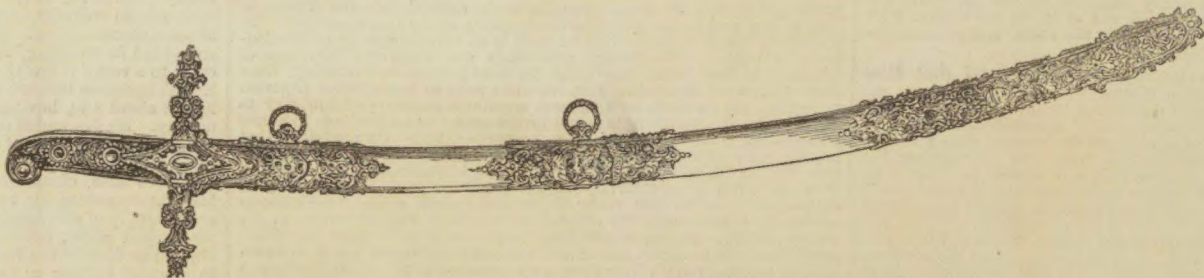
a remedy for the leprosy, which made alarming progress. In 1836 he went to San Miguel, second city of San Salvador, when the cholera first broke out, and he bestowed his services gratuitously; receiving every evidence of esteem and gratitude.

In 1840 General Morazan, defeated in Guatemala, escaped with several officers to La Libertad, with the hope of embarking; but was forced to retreat to La Union. Senor Herran rendered all aid to these

ments for the banquet have been in progress, and the zeal with which they have been carried out reflects great credit upon all to whom the management of the details has been committed. Everything that ingenuity could suggest, or perseverance accomplish, was made available by the directors of the Surrey Gardens, to justify the selection of their grounds for the banquet. The ordinary performances on Saturday evening were suspended, in order that there might be no pretence for being behindhand with the arrangements, and that there might be no confusion upon the arrival of the vast body of persons who were expected.

The music hall, in which the festival took place, presented a most gay and brilliant appearance. Over the orchestra, high up above the upper gallery, and springing from the base of the dome, was a crystal transparency of the quarterings of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, surrounded by the Garter and England's motto; whilst on each side and above were intermixed the flags of the respective nations, over which was placed a miniature standard of England in gold and crimson. At the opposite

end of the building was a similar device, and above it one in which the tricolor of France was most conspicuous. Along the balcony of the



STATE SWORD PRESENTED TO COLONEL THE HON. PERCY HERBERT, C.B., M.P.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

brave men who had suffered in defence of liberal institutions. He bought two small vessels, provisioned and manned them, and the General and his followers were thus enabled to proceed to the Island of Tigre. For this Senor Herran was condemned at noon to be shot at nine in the evening. But his vigorous mind did not succumb to fear or despair; he obtained an interview with the officer in command, and justified himself so fully that he connived at his captive's escape to Nicaragua in a small boat. In 1841 he settled at Bordeaux, where he established a line of trading vessels to Central America, with excellent results. In 1850 he was named by Costa Rica Chargé d'Affaires in France, until 1854, when the Congress required its representatives to be natives. In the same year he was appointed by San Salvador to discharge similar functions, which he ably exercises. Honduras, also, in 1855, named him Plenipotentiary in France, to negotiate a treaty signed in March last, and sure to be productive of great mutual benefit. Honduras gave him further proof of confidence in June last by naming him Plenipotentiary in England, to conclude treaties for settlement of the Central American question, so far as Honduras was concerned; also, of commerce and navigation: these he has succeeded in bringing to an honourable conclusion. One who has figured successfully in matters so varied, and of so much delicacy, must be endowed with attributes, mental and physical, befitting such requirements. To a manner frank and cordial, replete with *bonhomie* and courtesy, he unites a military air and carriage; while his intelligence and *esprit* make him a favourite in whatever sphere of action or society his duties call him.

One of the objects to which Senor Herran mostly directs his efforts is the proposed Inter-oceanic Railway through Honduras. The directorate is composed, in equal numbers, of Americans and English. The chairman of the British Board is head of the Anglo-American house of Brown, Shipley, and Co.—Mr. W. Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, to whom is due, in a certain degree, the gratifying *dénouement* of these Central American negotiations. On Monday last the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce appointed its president, Mr. C. Holland, to co-operate on behalf of that body with Mr. Brown in the promotion of this long-desired enterprise. Both France and the United States have accepted in its entirety an article in the Honduras treaty that secures, to every nation desiring to avail itself of it, equal advantages in the Inter-oceanic Railway. In consideration of the facilities thus afforded to the commerce of the world, Great Britain, with equal magnanimity and wisdom, agrees to forego the Bay Islands, lest their possession should seem to dominate the Atlantic harbour and terminus of the railway, Port Caballo, which they command. Senor Herran—the treaty having been completed—returns this day to Paris.

#### THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS.

A FEW weeks ago the Guards, who had then but recently returned from the Crimea, marched through various parts of London and received the enthusiastic congratulations of vast multitudes of their fellow men who had watched their career abroad with anxiety and admiration. On Monday last they marched to a more substantial entertainment, which was provided in the outskirts of the metropolis for upwards of 2000 of their number. For some weeks past the arrange-

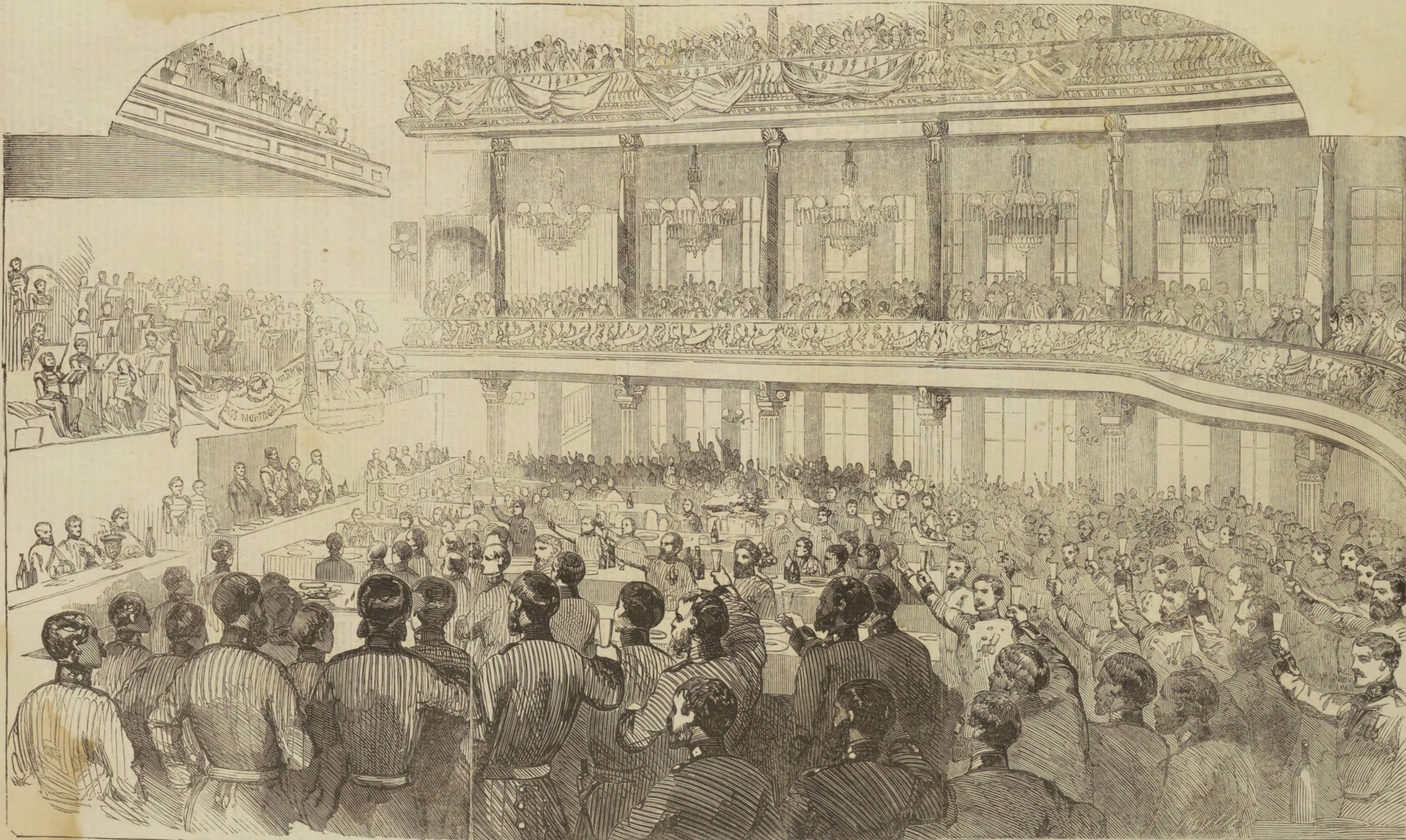


SERGEANT-MAJOR EDWARDS, CHAIRMAN AT THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CUNDALL AND HOWLETT.



HIS EXCELLENCY SENOR DON VICTOR HERRAN, HONDURAS PLENIPOTENTIARY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.





DINNER TO THE GUARDS, AT THE SURREY GARDENS.

principal gallery festoons of artificial leaves were gracefully and artistically intertwined with the light filigree work of the front, and in the interstices formed by the festoons were placed the names of "Raglan," "Dundas," "J. M. Donald," "Evans," "Bruat," "Windham," "St. Arnaud," "Codrington," "Massey," "Lyons," "Simpson," "Williams," "Cardigan," "Lucan," "Bosquet," "Canrobert," &c.—names which for ever will live in the page of history. Against each of the pillars was hung a flag of each of the allied nations, whilst around the balcony and the middle gallery festoons of flags were suspended

over them, and along the upper gallery flags were hung around, which floated gaily in the breeze which passed through the building during the day, and kept the place delightfully cool. Immediately over and behind the Chairman, and in front of the orchestra, the flags of the respective nations were artistically intertwined, and in a wreath on each side were the words "Redan," "Malakoff," and in the centre the name of that never-to-be-forgotten soldiers' friend and ministering angel, "Florence Nightingale."

There was a marked improvement in the appearance of the Guards as they

marched along the route marked out for them. When they made their public entry into London they were jaded and careworn; but now everything seemed most joyous, and the men appeared to feel that they were being received by their countrymen in a manner that became their deserts. First in the order of arrival were the Grenadiers, of whom there were 739. The men wore their Crimean medals, as did also those of the other battalions. The Grenadiers, who were stationed at the barracks in Birdcage-walk, on leaving St. James's-park, proceeded along Great George-street and Bridge-street, and

thence across Westminster-bridge to the Elephant and Castle. They were followed by the Fusiliers, 708 in number, who marched from the Wellington Barracks, behind the National Gallery, along the Strand, and over Waterloo-bridge, to the same point. In a few minutes afterwards the Coldstreams, 562 men, made their appearance in Newington-causeway, having come up from Windsor for the occasion. The battalions were preceded by their bands, who played enlivening airs; and throughout their various routes they were very warmly greeted by immense numbers of persons who had turned out to witness



this preliminary portion of the ceremony. From the Elephant and Castle the battalions marched in their order—1st, the Grenadiers; 2nd, the Fusiliers; and 3rd, the Coldstreams—to the Royal Surrey Gardens, which they entered shortly before two o'clock, and where they were loudly cheered by a large assemblage of persons who, having obtained tickets of admission, were ready to receive them. There was no unnecessary delay, and at half-past two o'clock the principal business of the day was entered upon. Upwards of 2000 Guards sat down to the monster dinner provided for them. Sergeant-Major Edwards, a fine old specimen of the British soldier—the senior sergeant-major of the Guards, and the oldest soldier in the Army—presided.

The Chairman having taken his seat, the sound of the bugle gave the signal for dinner, and the Rev. Mr. Egan, the Chaplain of the brigade, having said grace, the band struck up "The Roast beef of Old England," and the men set to work. The onslaught was tremendous—the thin slices of beef vanished instantaneously; plump round hams were as rapidly converted into clean scraped bones; the penny roll, which seemed to be the modicum of bread provided by this almost Crimean commissariat to each military stomach, followed, and the trifle more than a pint of stout which custom calls, when put into a bottle, a quart, less than five minutes served to dispose of. Some twenty minutes having been thus occupied, the blast of the trumpet announced the conclusion of the repast. Mr. Land's chorus of many voices struck up the grace, "For these and all thy mercies," and Mr. Harker having waved his paper baton thrice over the chair, and called, "Silence, for chair."

The Chairman said—I am going, my comrades, to give you a toast; and I shall do so with very little preface. The name which I am about to pronounce is, I am sure, so impressed upon all your minds, that the mention of it will make your hearts jump into your mouths. I beg to propose to you the health of our Royal mistress, "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm; and when the cheering had subsided, the united hands played the National Anthem, the words of which were sung by the chorus in the gallery.

"Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," was the next given, and responded to most heartily.

After another short interval,

The Chairman said—I have now to propose "His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, our Soldiers and Sailors, the Chaplains of the Army, and our brave Allies in the late War." To you old hands, who were with us at the Alma and Inkerman, I need not say anything about the Duke of Cambridge (Loud cheers). He must live in all your hearts, as he does in mine; and it is our greatest pride as Guardsmen that we were commanded by his Royal Highness at Inkerman (Cheers). As to our comrades of the Line, there is only one thing that I regret on this occasion, and that is that this table is not large enough for all who fought with us to be present at it (Loud cheers). Though our comrades of the Line envy us our present position, I have no doubt they all rejoice at the honour which is paid to us (Cheers). As to our sailors, the good feeling which existed between the army and the blue-jackets—the red soldiers and the blue soldiers as they were called—all through the late war, is as well known to you as it is to myself. You are indebted to them, as they are to you, for many a kindness, and it would be impossible for a better feeling to have existed than did actually exist between the two services.

With respect to our allies, it is impossible for me to use words sufficiently strong in praise of their conduct. You who were at Inkerman must recollect a time when you could almost have worshipped them as you did your God. Do you remember their coming over the hill? (Immense applause; a thrilling kind of sensation being diffused throughout the whole assembly by this abrupt and expressive appeal). As to the chaplains of the army, I am sure you all feel that they did their duty well, though they have seldom been taken notice of by military assemblies. The toast was enthusiastically received.

In reply to the toast of "The Chairman, Committee, and Subscribers to the Dinner Fund,"

The Lord Mayor, as chairman of the committee, returned thanks from his box in the lower gallery. He said that the subscribers to the dinner fund thought that it would be agreeable to the regiments and to the officers, as well as satisfactory to the public, that the brave Guards, who were the ordinary garrison of London, should be assembled together, as far as the accommodation permitted, that they might have the pleasure, face to face, in behalf of the people of London, of seeing so many gallant men, who bore on their breasts the proud testimonial of her Majesty's approbation (Loud cheers). He now begged to propose "The Health of Sergeant-Major Edwards," who in every respect—whether as regarded his height, his beard, his looks, or the tinge of grey on his hair, which marked the old and honourable soldier—was an honour to the British army (Cheers). He hoped the gallant Sergeant would be long spared to serve his country with honour, and to be as useful to the regiments of Guards as he had been that day (Loud cheers). "Now, brave fellows," said his Lordship, "you know how to fire, let us have a good one." The invitation thus given was instantly responded to, and the cheers of the soldiers testified their appreciation of their veteran chairman.

The Chairman, on rising to reply, said,—Brave comrades, this is a proud day for all of us. Between you and me, I firmly believe that I am the first Sergeant-Major that ever had the honour of having his health proposed by the Lord Mayor of London (Laughter, and applause). I cannot find words to thank his Lordship sufficiently for the honour he has done me. However, I beg to return my humble thanks to his Lordship for his kind expressions; and I beg to assure him that I consider the honour which he has conferred as paid not merely to me individually, who am but a mite in that great engine the British Army, but to all my comrades here assembled.

Three cheers were here given, at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, for the commanding officers of the three regiments of the Guards.

The madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," was then sung by the chorus, and re-sung in obedience to an encore.

The Chairman, addressing the men said—"Now file off in the best way you can, my lads."—An order which was so promptly obeyed, that in a few minutes the hall was deserted by the soldiers as well as the majority of the civilians.

An immense amount of fraternisation was witnessed in the gardens; everybody seemed at home with the soldiers, and they with everybody; and the festivities of the table were followed up by a rational amount of enjoyment subsequently.

#### THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of July, issued on Wednesday last, are of an encouraging nature. The declared value of our exports for last month was 9,968,226*l.*—an increase of no less than 1,817,843*l.* over those of the same month last year. The increase is chiefly in metals, textile manufactures, and yarn. During the first seven months of the present year the total value of the national exports was 63,936,642*l.*; in the same period of 1855, 51,262,705*l.*; and in 1854, 58,612,645*l.*, in which the increase of the month is more than proportionally sustained. The column of "quantities entered for home consumption" during July, 1856, shows, in most cases, a falling off, as compared with July, 1855. Thus cocoa has decreased from 457,000 lb. to 353,000 lb.; coffee, from 3,691,000 lb. to 2,887,000 lb.; sugar (unrefined), from 1,049,000 cwt. to 731,000 cwt.; and tea, from 8,570,000 lb. to 5,431,000 lb. We may add, however, that the quantities consumed in July, 1856, although less than those entered in July, 1855, are rather above than under those of July, 1854. In the consumption of foreign spirits there is an increase, also a slight increase in tobacco, and a substantial one in wine. The returns on the whole are eminently gratifying.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE WEST.—Her Majesty, after her recent visit to Devonport, graciously commanded that 100*l.* should be forwarded to the Rev. George W. Procter towards the completion of St. Stephen's Church, which is in course of erection in that town for the families of seamen, soldiers, marines, and dockyard artificers and labourers.

MR. ROBERT T. LANDELLS, one of the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who has lately returned from the Crimea, has had the honour of submitting his sketches to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Osborne, through Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps. The Prince has honoured the young artist with a commission to paint one of the subjects of the sketches.

THE NEW BANK OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—Advices received from the Bosphorus state that the capital of the new Bank of Constantinople is to be 500,000,000 piasters. The subscriptions to the undertaking on the first day of the list being open amounted to no less than 300,000,000 piasters.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT SALARIES.—The salaries in the Secretary's department of Inland Revenue (Excise branch) have lately been much increased; the under secretary's from 800*l.* to 1000*l.*, the assistant secretary's from 550*l.* to 750*l.*; the clerkships are in future to begin at 90*l.* and rise in classes to 650*l.* The two senior clerkships in the Accountant-General's department have also been lately increased to 700*l.* each.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 31.—15th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, Sept. 1.—Partridge shooting begins.  
TUESDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666.  
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Battle of Worcester, 1651.  
THURSDAY, 4.—Riots at Manchester, 1830.  
FRIDAY, 5.—First American Congress, 1774.  
SATURDAY, 6.—Blücher died, 1819.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 45	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15
4 15	4 30	4 45	5 0	5 15	5 30	5 45

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Sheridan's tragic play of PIZARRO; in two acts, entitled OUR WIFE; or, the Rose of Amlens.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the week, IRELAND AS IT IS; with, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, DOMESTIC ECONOMY—John Grumley, Mr. Wright; with IRISH ASSURANCE. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, IRELAND AS IT IS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, IRISH TUTOR, and OUR GAL.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the New Comedy of SECOND LOVE; after which the SPANISH DANCERS, Perla Nena and her unrivalled company; with LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS: Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Gollygish. On Thursday, AS YOU LIKE IT, in which a Young Lady will make her first appearance in London; the SPANISH DANCERS; and GRIMSHAW, HAGSHAW, and BRADSHAW. On Friday, SECOND LOVE, the SPANISH DANCERS, and PRESENTED AT COURT. On Saturday, AS YOU LIKE IT, the SPANISH DANCERS, and the RIGHTS and WRONGS of WOMAN.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Great and glorious triumph of Equestrian Effects in "Richard the Third."—On MONDAY, SEPT. 1st, and each Night during the Week, RICHARD THE THIRD (compressed into Three Acts). Noble Stud of richly-caparisoned Horses trained by Mr. William Cooke. Death of "White Surrey." Grand Tableau of the Battle of Bosworth Field. After which a series of Novel and Interesting Acts of the Arena, and a number of other Entertainments. Commencing at Seven.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS begs to announce that he has engaged Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES for a limited number of nights, who will make their appearance on MONDAY, 15th SEPT. A Band and Chorus of highest standing are engaged.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. In the COLOSSAL CONCERT-HALL.—The Directors have the highest gratification in announcing that they have arranged with Madame ALBONI for Two Nights—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, previous to her departure for the Continent. No advance of prices. Concert at Seven o'clock. Admission, 1*s.*

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. In the Colossal Concert Hall. Madame ALBONI for Two Nights—Tuesday, Sept. 2; and Thursday, Sept. 4. Mr. TEDDER and Miss WILLIAMS for One Week. The magnificent Decorations for the Guards' Dinner (erected by Mr. Palmer) continued for a short time. No Advance of Prices. Grand Military Festival in a few days, particulars duly announced. Concert at Seven o'clock; Fireworks, Quarter before Ten.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND, under the direction of Herr KALOZDY, will PERFORM EVERY EVENING at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock.

ART-UNION OF GLASGOW.—EXHIBITION OF PRIZE PAINTINGS. ADMISSION FREE. The Exhibition of Paintings and other Works of Art purchased for distribution amongst the Members of this Society, for the present year, opened on Monday, the 11th of August, at the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 5, A, Pall-mall East, WILL CLOSE on SEPTEMBER 6th. ROBERT ALEXANDER KIDSTON, Acting Secretary, Art-Union of Glasgow.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, Manufacturers and Erect Iron Bridges, Jetties, and Landing Piers of every description. Plans and Estimates free of charge on application. Agents wanted Abroad and in the Colonies.

MADEIRA.—Subscriptions for the purpose of sending Food and Medicine to the Sufferers from the Epidemic will be received by CHARLES PHELPS, Esq., 18, Montague-place, Russell-square, London, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer. A. J. D. D'ORSEY.

THE VICAR of a small country parish near WINDSOR, formerly Wrangler, First-class Man, and Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, wishes to TAKE PUPILS.—Address Rev. M. A., Post-office, Windsor.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—The Terms of this long-established, economical, and successful institution may be had on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal. Fees commence on the day of entrance.

LADY residing in a pleasant neighbourhood, four miles from a good town and Railway Station, wishes to meet with a LADY of moderate income to BOARD and LODGE with her. She would be received as a companion and friend. Address (letters prepaid) P. Q., Post-office, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

LADY is desirous of meeting with an engagement as a useful COMPANION and AMANUENSIS to an elderly or invalid Lady. She would have no objection to travel, or to superintend the domestic duties in a Widower's family.—Address H. B., Post-office, Kilsby, near Rugby.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey, fifty minutes' from London. Terms Two and a Half Guineas per week. Room with two beds. Four Guineas per week. Farmhouse Headmaster, 5*s.* 6*d.* per day. Bath Attendant, 4*s.* per week. FREDERICK THOMSON, Secretary.

SANATORIUM for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST.—A part of this Establishment being unoccupied by Hospital Patients, will be devoted during the ensuing winter, to the reception of persons who are suffering from delicate chest or a tendency to consumption, and who are willing to pay a weekly sum for delicate diet, &c.—For particulars, address to Miss FRODSHAM, Sanatorium, Bournemouth, Hants.

BOARD and MODERN LANGUAGES in EDINBURGH.—Herr LOEWENSTEIN, German Master in the Philosophical Institution, receives into his family as Boarding Gentlemen, students attending the University or the Public Academies. They will have the advantage of German and French conversation with the members of the family. References are kindly permitted; amongst others, to the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, Professor Simpson, the Secretary of the University, &c. For terms, &c., apply to Herr L., 24, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside; Established and Endowed by Act of Parliament, and under the Management of the Corporation of London.

Head Master, the Rev. GEORGE F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford.

The ensuing TERM (extending to Christmas) will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, SEPT. 2nd. The year is divided into three terms: fee for each term, £2 1*s.*

The course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, bookkeeping, geography, history, drawing, the elements of chemistry and natural philosophy, and vocal music.

Persons desirous of entering the school as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the School, containing also particulars of the Scholarships, Exhibitions to the Universities, and other advantages attached to it, at the school, between the hours of ten and four. Some of the Masters receive boarders. THOMAS BREWER, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN who recently finished and furnished a very beautiful RESIDENCE, containing four good sitting-rooms and nine bed-rooms, situate near a Station within ten miles of town, being desirous of SELLING the whole under peculiar circumstances would not refuse a reasonable offer; or he would LET the HOUSE FURNISHED for a short or long period. Both the House and Furniture are quite new and very elegant, and any Gentleman requiring a residence fit for immediate occupation would be met in a liberal spirit. Under any circumstances, however, the whole purchase-money could not be under £4000; but present payment of the whole sum from a purchaser of character and respectability might not be insisted upon.—For further particulars apply, by letter only (pre paid), to C. O., 40, King-street, Cheapside, London.

PREPARATORY ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, EASTERN PARADE, SOUTHSEA.

Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N. Twenty Years Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Service, five of which were employed in the professional tuition of the Cadets appointed to H.M.S. Excellent.

Mr. EASTMAN served in the fleet ships of the Admiralty, viz. the *Agincourt*, *Arcturion*, and *Vernon*, under those distinguished officers, the late Admiral of the Red, the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B.; the late Admiral of the White, Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B.; Admiral of the White, Sir William Parker, Bart, G.C.B.; and the late Rear-Admiral of the White, Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B.

The following young gentlemen have passed from the above Establishment and entered Her Majesty's service during the present year:

Mr. W. H. Selby.	Mr. R. L. Byng.	Mr. W. E. Garnett.	Mr. W. F. Elwyn.
Mr. J. C. Smith.	Mr. T. Nesbitt.	Mr. E. J. Easther.	Mr. P. A. Davies.
Mr. W. Collins.	Mr. W. Purvis.	Mr. J. O. Seales.	Mr. E. Rotham.
Mr. L. N. Mooncrieff.	Mr. H. C. Wallis.	Mr. R. H. Hawes.	Mr. J. M. Lloyd.
Mr. C. Risling.	Mr. R. Darrett.	Mr. D. E. Evans.	Mr. J. C. Burnell.
Mr. A. H. Markham.	Mr. A. Phillips.	Mr. C. G. White.	Mr. A. B. Thomas.
Mr. N. Maskelyne.	Mr. P. E. Whitley.	Mr. G. A. W. Birch.	Mr. H. G. Walsh.
Mr. C. Mason.	Mr. J. R. Marsden.	Mr. A. Master.	
Mr. A. W. Benyon.	Mr. J. Marsden.	Mr. B. Harding.	

A RESIDENT FRENCH MASTER, A PARISIEN.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BURTON BREWERY COMPANY held their Annual Meeting, at the Offices of the Company, Burton-on-Trent, on the 11th inst. Mr. E. MAMMATT in the Chair. From the Report and Balance Sheet laid before the Meeting the affairs of the Company appeared to be in a very prosperous state. A most profitable extension of the business had been effected, and a highly advantageous position established in the Foreign Markets. A half-yearly dividend at the rate of Seven per cent per annum, together with a Bonus of 2*s.* per share, was declared payable forthwith, and a sum of £7500 added to the Reserve Fund.

The Directors also took powers to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of One Thousand New Shares, on which £10 each should be paid up by two instalments. Parties wishing to obtain an allotment may apply in the usual form, addressed to Mr. J. PROUDMAN, the Company's Manager, Brewery Offices, Burton-on-Trent.

#### TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the UNITY FIRE OFFICE.

GENTLEMEN,—Some time since you expressed a desire that I should take a share in the management of your affairs, which I promised hereafter to do. Since then I have devoted my attention to the consideration of your position, and have arrived at the following conclusions; viz.—

That you have a most extensive and respectable proprietary, offering to the public who insure with you the most perfect security.

That you have a large insurance business, producing an annual premium receipt of about £30,000.

That, having so large and influential a connection, and so ample a premium income, you ought now to derive from these sources their legitimate result, viz., a good interest on your capital, and an increased value for your shares.

On investigating your expenditure I observe that, in addition to the usual agency commission of 12*½* per cent, the expenses of your country management and separate establishments in various towns entail another charge equal to nearly 25 per cent on your income.

Now, gentlemen, if I am to join in the direction of your affairs, it must be on the condition that all local managerial charges shall be abolished; and that one or more competent agents in each town, communicating directly with the London office, shall, at their own residences, transact the business of the association, receiving for their remuneration the usual 12*½* per cent commission. This is the custom with the old-established offices; many of which, however, like your own, deemed it advisable, at first, when building up a business, to avail themselves of local influence by a considerable expenditure, but found that such an expense was not justifiable as a permanent charge.

I am fully sensible of the great and important benefits conferred on this institution by the zeal and exertions of those intelligent and respectable gentlemen in the country districts; but I believe that they are themselves fully convinced that the business will not afford the continuation of these expenses.

The effect of the changes I propose would be to reduce the expenditure about £6000 per annum, and it is easy to conclude that the ultimate result would be a great increase in the value of your shares.

I should recommend in the London management the most rigid economy consistent with the progress and success of the institution, and a watchful supervision in the selection of risks, with the view to a diminution of the percentage of losses hitherto experienced.

It may naturally be supposed that a young fire-office, with a new staff of assistants and agents, is peculiarly exposed to imposition and loss by indifferent risks, as has undoubtedly been the case with all other offices.

But the experience of the past is being turned to good account, and a severe and searching discrimination will be exercised to exclude all unsatisfactory business.

If you consider my views sound, and are desirous to support them, I feel that I could at the proper period take a seat at the London board with a full conviction of a prosperous result.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant. J. J. MECHI.

Tipster Hall, Kelvedon, Essex, August 25, 1856.

AN ARCHITECT in good practice has a VACANCY in his office for a well-educated YOUTH as a PUPIL. Premium, 250 Guineas.—Address (post-paid) to B. R., Mr. Houghton, Artist's Stationer, Poultry, City.

FRANCE, Belgium, Piedmont, Germany, Switzerland, &c.—WANTED, a small DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Furnished or Unfurnished. Letters (post-paid) must give the fullest particulars as to rent and situation.—Address, DELTA, Deacon's News Rooms, 154, Leadenhall-street, London.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, Hawkhurst, Kent, Four Miles from the Etchingham Station, South-Eastern Rail way. A beautiful situation, combined with economy and comfort. Families boarded by the week, on reasonable terms. Orders for carriages to meet the trains must be sent to the above Hotel.

ISLE of MAN.—The ROYAL HOTEL, on the PIER. DOUGLAS. WM. HILL, Proprietor. Board and Lodging, 5*s.* 6*d.* per day. No extra—no fees to servants. Inclose a stamp for a Sketch of the Island, its objects of interest, and advantages as a bathing-place.

A DELIGHTFUL VILLA RESIDENCE for SALE, ready for immediate occupation. This property presents many advantages to persons seeking an agreeable and quiet place of residence. It is detached, and contains three excellent reception-rooms, six bed-rooms, housekeeper's-room, domestic offices, and handsome conservatory, cheerfully situate on the Western high-road, a short distance from town, on a soil of pure gravel, and near a railway station. Held for a long term at a low ground-rent. Purchase money, £1500. Trains to and from Waterloo-bridge every hour; omnibus several times a day. For further particulars apply to A. B., Messrs. Gillam and Co., 18, Marylebone-street, Regent-street.

BRIGHTON, Hastings, Isle of Wight, St. Leonard's, Eastbourne, Worthing, Bognor, and the South Coast.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY. AN ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS issued on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, or SUNDAY, are available for the return journey by any Train of the same class up to the following MONDAY EVENING. Return Tickets for any distance over sixty miles available for two days. Passengers with Ordinary Tickets can return by Express Trains on payment of difference of fare. FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary.

SEA-BATHING at DIEPPE.—EXCURSIONS to ROUEN and the beautiful scenery of that part of Normandy. Return tickets are now issued from London-bridge Terminus to Dieppe and back, available for one month from the date of issue. First Class, 27*s.*; second class, 21*s.*

#### THE APPROACHING CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, having dispatched several Artists to St. Petersburg and Moscow, have the honour to announce to their subscribers and the public that the interesting ceremonial of the Emperor's Coronation, and the incidents preparatory and subsequent to it, will be fully illustrated in successive Numbers of this Journal. Original reports of the proceedings will also be provided by Correspondents sent especially for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, Milford House, Strand, August 30, 1856.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

Is the *entente cordiale* that is said to subsist between the English and French nations an alliance of Governments, or an alliance of the people? Does it merely subsist between the Emperor Napoleon III. on the one hand, and the Court of Great Britain or Lord Palmerston on the other? Or has it a surer, a deeper, and a more stable foundation in the mutual interest, respect, and esteem of the two foremost nations of the world? We do not undertake to answer the questions which we have raised, but content ourselves, at present, with expressing our earnest hope that the alliance is national, and that the Governments of each country do not regard themselves as its creators or upholders, but simply as its representatives; and that it would continue to subsist, if there were other Sovereigns or Ministers in possession of power, either in France or in England. But the cordiality of the alliance must be weakened if either of the parties to it have reason to disapprove or condemn the foreign or domestic policy of the other. The readers of this Journal will do us the justice to remember that we have never been the indiscriminate eulogists of the Emperor Napoleon III. We have never concealed from ourselves or the public that his empire was founded upon an act of usurpation; that he set established law at defiance; that he overthrew a constitution which he had sworn to uphold; and that he stepped to his hard-won throne through the blood of hundreds of unoffending, if not of excellent and patriotic, people. But, while admitting all this, we never blinded ourselves to the overpowering necessity which compelled him to act as he did; nor to the abolition, in a political sense, which he received from the French people, who so enthusiastically, and even unanimously, confirmed by their suffrages the power which he had violently and illegally grasped. In the exercise of the supreme functions of the State, from the day of the *coup d'état* to the present time, the Emperor has proved himself worthy to govern a great nation. He has not only upheld, but extended, the dignity and the fame of his country. He has made himself and his nation the virtual arbiters of the destinies of Europe. He has carried on a great war, and reaped both glory and advantage from it. He has helped to vindicate the public law of the civilised world, and has been the shield of the weak against the strong. At home he has proved himself a brilliant administrator, and left the impress of his genius, his taste, and his liberality in the embellishment of the most beautiful city in the world; and achieved, by the mere exercise of his will, those great and useful public works which his immediate predecessors strove in vain to



accomplish. The marks of Napoleon III. are everywhere to be seen, and will remain for ages as the monuments of a reign in some respects the most splendid in the annals of France.

Perhaps the Emperor Napoleon does not know the atrocities which are committed in his name? If he do not, the English press renders him a service in bringing under his notice the facts which have been detailed to the world on the authority of M. Louis Blanc. We would fain disbelieve the story, but we cannot. The fact of the transportation to Cayenne of many unhappy men who committed no other crime than the resistance to an authority which at that time—whatever it may have become since—was clearly and palpably illegal, has been made known by the Imperial Government itself. Not so the treatment which the exiles have since experienced. Men of all classes of society—"artists, tradesmen, workmen, barristers, physicians, farmers, journalists, scholars"—have been condemned to hard labour, with bullets at their legs; they have been tied to stakes, in a tropical climate, on a pestilential shore; and have been subjected, for a complaining word, or even a look, to the blows of brutal taskmasters, who in some instances tore off the beards of their unhappy victims, and bound their limbs with cords, so tightly that the blood started. "There is no prospect for us," say these unfortunate exiles in a letter to M. Louis Blanc, "but imminent death! With no proper food, no garments, no shoes, no wine since February last, is there any chance that we should long be able to bear both the influence of an exhausting toil and a deadly climate? Again, where is the law which assimilates political proscriptions to galley-slaves? From beneath the brutal force that weighs upon us, heaped up together, almost breathless, but strengthened by the courage we draw from the sacredness of our cause, and our hope in the triumph of justice, we protest against the violence which is offered to us. May public opinion be moved at our misfortunes, and energetically rise against deeds so well calculated to bring to shame a nation reputed the most enlightened and civilised in the world!"

We cannot but think that this touching appeal will be responded to; and that the Emperor of the French, confronting King Ferdinand of Naples with clean hands, will give liberty to these unhappy men. It is only weak Sovereigns who are cruel without necessity. Napoleon III. is strong enough to forgive his enemies. He need fear no danger to his throne, or to the tranquillity of his people even. The Emperor is so great and so successful a Sovereign, that, if no higher motives of justice and generosity govern his conduct towards his political and personal foes, he can well afford to be merciful. He stands so well with the world that he should desire to stand better. In his foreign policy he has had the cordial aid and concurrence of the British Government and people. It is worth his while—mighty as he is—to have the sympathy of the same people in his domestic policy. With what grace or propriety can he unite with the British Government in remonstrating against the odious tyranny of the King of Naples when in his own person, or by means of his subordinates, he is guilty of tyranny as odious against those unhappy exiles whom he has transported to Cayenne?

MR. MARCY, Secretary of State for the United States, has communicated to the Count de Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, a note in reference to "the Declaration concerning Maritime Law" adopted at the Paris Congress, and to which the American Government was invited to give its adhesion. This document is a remarkable one, upon more grounds than one. It is remarkable for its length, and for the elaborate and careful manner in which every possible aspect of the question involved is discussed; contrasting favourably, in this respect, with the vague generalities with which the Plenipotentiaries at Paris so hastily disposed of the question in the midst of the bustle of their final sitting. It is still more remarkable, however, for the arguments employed, and for the reasons alleged by the United States for acquiescing in some and dissenting from others of the propositions contained in that Declaration. One guiding principle in their diplomacy avows itself throughout the whole context of this paper—namely, that abstract and general motives of humanity are not sufficient grounds to induce a State to abandon any part of its belligerent rights; and that, in prudence, it ought not to do so without "compensating advantages." In short, every nation ought to watch over its own interests, and jealously guard all its available resources for the time of need, and, if it consent to any modification of them, to endeavour to do so in such wise as to gain as much as, or more than, it concedes.

Guided by this maxim of conduct, Mr. Marcy accepts the second and third Articles of the "Declaration," by which the neutral flag is made to cover the enemy's goods, and neutral goods are exempt from capture (contraband of war in both cases excepted); but dissents from the first Article abolishing privateering. The fourth Article, to the effect that "blockades to be binding must be effective," he does not dissent from, but throws aside as unnecessary—the principle, as we all know, being that already established by the Law of Nations.

Mr. Marcy, on behalf of the United States, refuses to accede to the unconditional abandonment of the right of privateering; and for this simple reason—that it is the method of maritime warfare peculiarly available and advantageous to a Power which, like the United States, does not keep up a large public naval force. "This opinion," he says, "of the importance of privateers to the community of nations, *excepting only those of great naval strength*, is not only vindicated by history, but sustained by high authority;" and he goes on to show that, if it was not for their use, a weak naval Power would be entirely at the mercy of a Power which had the command of the seas; inasmuch that the latter, with a small portion of its force, might keep the few war ships of the former in check, and with the remainder "sweep the commerce of its enemy from the ocean."

Indeed, in general, privateering may be said to be the only resource by which a nation, inferior in naval strength may face a more powerful enemy upon the seas; and a nation which, as a principle, abstains from keeping up large armaments, either by sea or land, would act just as wisely in tying its hands from the employment of volunteer land forces, as of volunteer sea forces, or privateers. The United States, if it gave up these rights, "would be obliged to change its policy, and assume a military attitude be-

fore the world," and this it is not disposed to do. Mr. Marcy insists that "no nation which has a due sense of self-respect will allow any other, belligerent or neutral, to determine the character of the force which it may deem proper to use in prosecuting hostilities;" and he adds—a remark which the authorities of our Foreign Office would do well to consider—"nor will it act wisely if it voluntarily surrenders the right to resort to any means sanctioned by international law which, under any circumstances, may be advantageously used for defence or aggression."

Now after all that precedes, when we find a Government which acts upon the principle last quoted consenting to a modification of belligerent rights, surrendering some and retaining others, have we not a right to suppose that it does so upon the calculation of gaining by the balance an advantage over other States, differently situated to itself, parties to the arrangement? Indeed Mr. Marcy distinctly admits that the right of seizing enemies' goods under neutral flags, and neutral goods under enemies' flags, which England till lately enjoyed in common with the rest of the world, was the most potent weapon in her hands as the mistress of the seas, and the very secret of her naval supremacy, whether political or commercial. He admits that, by the general abolition of this right, other smaller maritime Powers gain an immense advantage relatively to their leviathan compeer, and that the deep is robbed of half its terrors to their struggling commerce. "The injuries," he says, "likely to result [to weaker Powers] from surrendering the dominion of the seas to one or two nations which have powerful navies arise mainly from the practice of subjecting private property on the ocean to seizure by belligerents." Take away or curtail this right, and the prestige of "one or two nations having powerful navies" is gone, and the "dominion of the seas" no longer confers paramount controlling influence over the affairs of the world. Taking this to be true—and it is true—can a stronger argument be advanced of the folly of a great nation, whose power is necessarily almost wholly in her marine, voluntarily surrendering the only maritime belligerent right peculiarly available to her?

So deeply convinced, indeed, is Mr. Marcy of the importance of these considerations, and of the "compensating advantages" they suggest, as relates to the United States, and other small maritime Powers, that he announces his willingness to extend the application of the principle to its utmost limit, and will even consent to abandon the right of privateering on behalf of the United States, provided we will consent to "abolish altogether the right of capturing private property" by belligerents at sea; and accordingly he proposes to accept the first Article of the Declaration—that abolishing privateering—with this addition: "and the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." Nor does the American amendment upon the Paris "Declaration" end with this. As if to show how dangerous it is to tamper with principles founded on common sense, and how difficult to modify their application in particular directions, without laying open the whole to attack, he actually tenders it for consideration of the European Governments (though he does not insist upon an immediate decision) whether the whole law of contraband in war may not be abolished, except only in the case of attempts to trade with "places actually in a state of siege or blockade." "Humanity and justice," says the American negotiator—who now for the first time, at the close of his despatch, consents to recognise these available incentives to action—"humanity and justice demand that the calamities incident to war should be strictly limited to the belligerents themselves, and to those who voluntarily take part in them; but neutrals, abstaining in good faith from such complicity, ought to be left to pursue their trade with either belligerent, without restriction in respect to the articles entering into it"—even to gunpowder and shells!

This is certainly a very large and sweeping proposition, and wholly subversive of all hitherto-received rules of war. It nevertheless differs only in point of degree from the propositions contained in the Paris "Declaration," being most logically consistent with it in principle; and, having said so, we do not think it possible to add anything in condemnation of that ill-considered State Act. That measure we denounced from the first, and still continue to denounce, in the interests of our glorious flag which has "braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze," the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, so often the controller and guarantee of the destinies of the world.

In a future article we shall recur to this subject, particularly with reference to the considerations of "humanity and justice" put forward in support of their views by the advocates of these changes.

COLLECTION OF INLAND REVENUE.—In consequence of the notice of motion given by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., for a Select Committee of Inquiry into the present mode of Collecting the Inland Revenue, we have received a number of communications on the subject. As these, however, are obviously not available for publication, we may as well intimate to those who take any interest in the inquiry that they ought to forward such information or suggestions as they wish to give direct to the honourable member for Boston.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by several of the younger members of the Royal family, and attended by the Lords and Ladies of the household, left Osborne at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning; crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport; and proceeded as far as Kingston by special train on the South-Western Railway; whence her Majesty, the Prince, and the Princess Royal, attended by the Lady and the Equerries in Waiting, proceeded to Richmond-park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The other members of the Royal family proceeded on to Buckingham Palace. The Queen arrived in town at ten minutes to three o'clock, and during the afternoon gave audiences at Buckingham Palace to the Earl of Clarendon; Count Chreptowitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, to deliver his credentials; Mons. Gonzalez, the Spanish Minister, to take leave; and Senor I. de Francisco Martin, to deliver his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Guatemala.

On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the Court left town for Scotland, travelling via the Great Northern Railway to York, where her Majesty lunched at the Station Hotel; thence by the North-Eastern Railway to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and on by Hawick to Edinburgh, where the Queen passed the night at the Palace of Holyrood.

The Court was to proceed northwards yesterday (Friday). Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold remain at Osborne during the absence of the Court in Scotland.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has been again suffering from indisposition. Her Royal Highness is somewhat better than at the early part of the week.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., shall be placed as a Lieutenant-General upon the Staff of the United Kingdom, with the view to his appointment as Inspector-General of Infantry.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has sent to the Emperor Alexander a splendid copy of the well-known religious work of Thomas à Kempis entitled "De Imitatione Christi," printed and bound in the Imperial workshops.

Lord Ward has arrived at St. Petersburg from England, in order to attend in the suite of his Excellency Earl Granville at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander.

The *Espana* of Madrid says that the question of the recognition of the Queen by Russia not being yet settled, it is probable that no Spanish Ambassador will be present at the coronation of the Czar.

The *Indicateur Officiel* of St. Petersburg announces that the Imperial Court will leave for Moscow on the 26th August, will make its solemn entry on the 29th, and that the coronation will take place on the 7th of September.

A grand family banquet was given at the Château de Laeken on Saturday last in celebration of the anniversary of the birth and marriage of the Duchess of Brabant. On the following day King Leopold, accompanied by the Royal family, left with a numerous suite for Liège, in order to be present at the fêtes in that town.

The *Phare de la Manche* states that preparations were made last week at Cherbourg for a visit from the Queen of England; but the boisterous state of the weather prevented her Majesty from accomplishing her intended excursion.

The Spanish Infant Don Juan, who, it has been said, was at Bordeaux, is staying with his mother-in-law, the Princess Beira, at Baden, near Vienna.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, the recently-betrothed of the Princess Anne of Saxony, left Berlin for Stettin, en route for Copenhagen, on the 22nd inst. He is a pretty-looking boyish youth of twenty-one, and remarkable among the many military by whom he was surrounded during his stay here by his beardless face and very fanciful head-gear.

The Marquis of Normanby arrived at Parma on the 17th from Piacenza, where he had an audience of the Duchess Regent, and continued his journey on the same day for Florence.

The King of Greece arrived at Darmstadt on the 19th inst., from Ludevigshof, in company with the Empress-Dowager Caroline of Austria. Their Majesties are on a visit to the Court of Hesse.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, who are at present making a tour in France, are expected to return to England early next month.

General Marchesi, Captain-General of Navarre, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Bayonne on the 23rd instant, having been ordered by Queen Isabella to compliment the Emperor and Empress in her name.

Baron William Charles von Rothschild has been appointed honorary Consul-General of Austria at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, in the place of Baron Anselm von Rothschild, who has removed to Vienna, where he intends residing for the future.

The inauguration of the statue of Cardinal Fesch took place at Ajaccio on the 15th inst., the fête-day of Napoleon, with great pomp.

It is said that Marshal Narvaez is about to receive a passport authorising him to reside in any part of Spain he may think fit.

Sir Colin Campbell passed through Edinburgh last week on his way to the north. A handsome silver snuffbox, subscribed for by the Highland Society of Newcastle, has been forwarded to Sir Colin, with a highly-complimentary address.

M. Rothschild has arrived in Paris from St. Petersburg, where he has been for some time to treat with the Government about the Russian network of railways.

The Earl of Gifford, M.P. for Totnes, has just set out in his schooner yacht, *Fair Rosamond*, for a cruise to Bereng, in Norway, intending afterwards to enter the Baltic.

The *Nord* states that the Countess de Barnim (Fanny Elssler) has gone to London, to meet Prince Adalbert of Prussia, whosemorganatic wife she is.

Prince Demidoff has been struck at Kissingen with paralysis, and is considered to be in great danger.

The announcement of the death of a Lady Mary Nugent, which has appeared in several newspapers, turns out to have been a fabrication. There was no person bearing that title in existence.

The Viceroy of Poland, Prince Gortschakoff, left on the 19th inst., for Moscow, in order to be present at the coronation.

At the fêtes at Antwerp, on Monday last, a statue of Vandyke was inaugurated. He is represented in the elegant costume of the time of Louis XIII. The local journals are loud in their praise of the work.

The post of Spanish Minister at London was offered to Senor Olozaga, and he was even strongly urged to accept it, but he refused to do so because he could not obtain from the Spanish Government any satisfactory guarantees or assurances as to the policy it intended to follow.

Sir Robert Peel has taken a dog-cart with him to St. Petersburg, and his smallest tiger.

Marshal Radetzky has permitted a refugee, the Marquis Raimondi, to return to Lombardy, and has ordered the sequestration on his property to be removed.

Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., of Lea, Lincolnshire, has forwarded to the Mayor of Lincoln a design for a memorial window to Sir John Franklin. The illustrations are scenes in the Arctic regions.

M. Vallette has appealed against a recent judgment sentencing him to restore to the Princes of Orleans three volumes of autograph and unprinted manuscripts belonging to the late King Louis Philippe.

The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Denman have accepted invitations to the Cutlers' Feast.

A subscription is being raised in the name of General Guyon, with a view to present that distinguished officer with a sword of honour.

An annual funeral service was performed on Tuesday last, in the church of Notre Dame at Laeken, Brussels, to the memory of King Louis Philippe.

Johanna Wagner is about to give up the stage. She is on the point of marrying M. Jachtman, a young man of Königsberg.

The Archbishop of Paris has published an ordonnance naming the members of a commission charged with the introduction of the Roman liturgy into the diocese of Paris.

Windsor Castle is just now receiving into its capacious cellars upwards of 1000 tons of coals for the ensuing winter.

The promise of an amelioration for Russian Poland seems to be now officially withdrawn. Prince Gortschakoff stated lately in public that Poland had no right to expect favours, and that the past was merely forgotten.

The total amount of the subscriptions in favour of the sufferers by the inundations in France is now 7,745,262 fr.

One of the oldest trees in Europe was struck by lightning last month. This tree, an oak, had been planted near Châtillon-sur-Seine (Côte d'Or), in 1079, and had, therefore, existed 786 years: it produced acorns up to 1830.

A letter from Vienna announces the death of Standigl, the singer, in a madhouse.

A massive silver ring, with the inscription in old English characters, "Ave Maria," and the initial letters "J." and "T.," separated by two hands clasping each other, has been recently dug up in a garden at Brampton, Cumberland.

A novel branch of industry is now in operation at Stuttgart, namely, the fabrication of corsets, which occupies 1300 persons. The manufactory supplies annually 300,000 corsets, valued at from 500,000 to 600,000 florins.

A deputation of Hungarian Protestants—who are endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of their co-religionists in various parts of Germany, under the hardships to which they are subjected by the Austrian Concordat—are now at Berlin, and have had an audience of the King.

The hatred of Austrian rule in Italy is displayed whenever an opportunity occurs. Last week General Schneider, being at the baths of Recoaro, wanted to give a ball, and sent invitations accordingly to all the ladies that were there for the benefit of their health. None of them accepted.

The Lake of the Four Cantons has now its subaqueous telegraph between Fluelen and Baven, at the foot of the Seelberg. The sinking of the cable was effected rapidly and successfully.

We learn from New York that cholera has broken out at Staten Island. There is much alarm at New York from the quantity of shipping from all parts of the world in the harbour.





EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA BY THE ALLIES.—THE CEREMONY AT THE ORDNANCE WHARF, BALACLAVA.—FROM A SKETCH BY R. T. LANDELLS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

WE now engrave from our own Artist's Sketch the final scene of the Evacuation at the Ordnance Wharf at Balaklava. Here the English formed in double line on one side, and the Russians on the other—the Cossacks first, and next a Greek regiment on horseback, with long brown coats; the foot soldiers last. Conspicuous in the foreground is Mrs. Seacole, dressed in a plaid riding-habit, and the smartest of hats, calling everybody her son. She was very much liked, and, from all accounts, did a great deal of good. The reader can scarcely fail to recognise M. Soyer, whom the soldier has to thank for being able to make a somewhat decent meal out of his rations. The group in the centre are General Codrington and his brother, with the white umbrella; General Garrett, Major Dallas, Major Ross, Major Hamilton, Colonel Halliwell, Major Hawley, Captain Baynes, Captain M'Alister, Captain Maule, and several other officers.

The ceremony may be thus briefly described. The English and Russians presented arms to each other; the band of the 50th, and the band belonging to the *Algiers*, then played the "Russian Hymn," "God Save the Queen," and "Partant pour la Syrie," then arose a conversation between the Russian Colonel and General Codrington; when a party of twelve Russian foot passed through the ranks, with an English officer, to take possession of the main guard. The Cossacks then dismounted, and stood by their horses with their lances in their hands. The 50th then marched off, four deep, on board the *Algiers*—this being the last regiment to remain on the Crimean soil. During the ceremony Admiral Fremantle was seated in the balcony of General Garrett's house, watching the proceedings with great composure. The Russian Colonel then adjourned with General Codrington to General Garrett's house, where they discussed the termination over some bottles of champagne which had been brought from the *Algiers*. A smart shower now fell, and dispersed the lookers-on to their various ships; the Russian foot soldiers seeking shelter in the huts. The Cossacks formed a circle, and, despite the rain, sang some lively songs. Mrs. Seacole was now seen in great tribulation, endeavouring to ship her stores; two or three other merchants being in the same strait. Finally, General Codrington, and some of the staff, returned the salutes of some friends on board the *Argo*, which soon put to sea.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAST Saturday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and a few more of the Royal family, crossed from Osborne to Bournemouth, to review the troops of the British Foreign Legion encamped there. Her Majesty arrived at the beach at Bournemouth at half-past four o'clock, and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Breton, Commandant of the Camp, Colonel Woodbridge, by a number of officers of the staff and garrison, and a guard of honour from the 22nd Regiment, with its band. The road from the beach to the Camp, about three-quarters of a mile in length, was guarded by the 22nd Regiment and a detachment of the Legion. The troops to be reviewed consisted of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of the British German Legion, numbering about 2000 men. Her Majesty drove in front of the line, accompanied by the officers in attendance. Afterwards the troops formed in open column, and marched past the Queen in quick and slow time, and no body of troops could have presented a finer appearance. Some other evolutions took place, after which her Majesty and the Court went over the Camp, the troops being drawn up in companies in front of their respective encampments, her Majesty and suite walking round the whole of the Camp, and entering some of the tents to view their accommodation, &c. This being concluded, the Queen, the Prince, and the Court drove to the new forts constructing near Bournemouth, and made a lengthened inspection of them. The Royal party then returned to the beach, and re-embarked on board the *Fairy* at half-past six under a salute from the ships at Spithead.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the regiments of the British German Legion now encamped at Colechester, numbering in the aggregate about 5200 men, divided into six regiments of infantry, under the command of Major-General Baron Statterheim. The whole of the troops left the Camp at half-past nine in heavy marching order, and proceeded to a large open field in the immediate vicinity of Wyvenhoe-park, assigned for the review, having a wood on one side and skirted with trees on the three others. Arriving on the ground, they were drawn up in three lines, each line two deep—the Jagers being in front, forming one line, and the four infantry regiments behind. When the troops had marched past, a sham fight ensued, which was maintained with great spirit for nearly an hour. A regular series of evolutions of this kind was performed, the general effect of which was extremely animated, particularly the rapid formation, towards the end of the fight, of the greater part of the troops into hollow squares to receive a cavalry charge. Finally, the whole 5000 men on the ground formed into a large open square, facing inwards, with the Commander-in-Chief and the staff officers surrounding him in the centre; the six regimental bands, now consolidated into one, played the National Anthem; and his Royal Highness took his departure amid the enthusiastic cheers of the troops. The Commander-in-Chief, on leaving the field, proceeded to the house of Mr. Nichol, at Wyvenhoe-park, where he partook of lunch in company with the officers who had formed his escort.

"The very last of the Crimeans" reached Dublin on Saturday by the *British steamer*, and consisted of 127 men, lately attached to the Commissariat. These men have been for the most part in the Crimea for upwards of twenty-two months, and were under fire on three occasions—at the opening of the siege, on the 18th of June, and at the fall of Sebastopol—for which services they have all been awarded the Crimean medal. Although distinct from the Land Transport Corps, as well as from the military portion of the expedition, they had, whenever necessity arose, to carry down shot and shell to the trenches, in which service they were exposed to considerable danger; and being, like the soldiers, under canvas throughout the first dreadful winter, they likewise experienced great privations and suffering. Upon quitting Balaklava they embarked in the sailing transport *Urgent*, leaving some other vessels and a portion of the 50th Regiment behind, but, having been tossed about for nine days in the Black Sea, they found, on arriving at Constantinople, that they constituted the last remnants of the expeditionary force. The *Urgent* landed them at Spithead, whence they proceeded by land to Bristol, seven of the original number dropping off by the way, and the remainder, who are all Irishmen, returning to Dublin by steamer, for the purpose of being paid off.

The alterations which are now in progress at Brompton Barracks to provide accommodation for the batteries of Royal Artillery and the Field equipment, which are to be stationed at Brompton, will, when completed, provide stabling for upwards of 200 horses, in addition to the stabling already at those barracks. A large new gallery has been erected at the garrison chapel school, capable of providing accommodation for a large number of troops of the Provisional Battalion.

**BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—On Tuesday last the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston Hotel, Euston-square; Mr. Ingram, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the works as far as Grantham were in progress, and that there was every probability of the line being opened so far by the 1st of May, 1857. The directors had been appealed to by the coalowners of Derbyshire and Nottingham to extend the line from Sleaford to Boston; and, as the through coal traffic was likely to prove very remunerative, the directors had caused notice of purchase to be served on the owners and occupiers of the land required for the extension, and anticipated no difficulty in getting possession of it. Communications had been also entered into with the Great Northern Company, as proprietors of the Nottingham and Ambergate line, and such arrangements had been made for the use of that line as would secure the object which the directors had in view, in reference to the mineral traffic. Valuable quarries adjoined the line, and the directors congratulated the shareholders on having possession of a most valuable property. The total receipts on account of capital amounted to 24,241*l.*, of which there had been expended in the construction of the line 23,486*l.*, and there remained a balance of 10,755*l.* On the reception of the report the proceedings terminated.

**THE NEW LORD BELPER.**—The Right Hon. E. Strutt, late M.P. for Derby and Nottingham, who has just been gazetted to the dignity of Lord Belper, is by no means the first person of commercial antecedents and connections who has been raised to the Peerage. Though George III. was very averse to the elevation of any one except members of the old county families, he created the London banker, Mr. Robert Smith, Lord Carrington, and conferred the Rendisham Peerage on the Thellussons. William IV. revived the Barony of Ashburton in the person of Mr. Alexander Baring, who was many years head of the great commercial house which bears his name; and since the accession of her Majesty Mr. Poulett Thompson (of Manchester) and Mr. Jones Lloyd (of Llanberis) have been respectively gazetted Lord Sydenham and Lord Overstone. The case of Mr. Strutt, however, differs in one respect from that of the above noblemen, inasmuch as it is understood that his elevation to the Peerage does not imply that he has withdrawn from his manufacturing engagements. Thus he still emphatically declares himself one of the people. Lord Belper is the son of William Strutt, Esq., a wealthy manufacturer of Derby, and nephew of Jedediah Strutt, of Belper. He sat for Derby for eighteen years previous to 1848, when he was unseated on petition; but obtained a seat for Arundel in 1851; in 1852 he was returned for Nottingham. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for a short time under Lord Aberdeen.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE FORTHCOMING REGISTRATIONS.**—The revising barristers are appointing the days for the revision of the lists of voters. The revision must take place between the 15th September and the 31st October. Mr. Macqueen has fixed the registration for the borough of Finsbury at the Lords Justices' Court, Lincoln's-inn, for Wednesday, the 8th of October.

**NEW CHANCERY STAMPS.**—On Monday next new Chancery adhesive stamps will be issued from 6d. to 1*l.* Fees are not taken in the office.

**NEW COUNTY COURT PROVISION.**—By the new County Courts Act, the Judges are empowered to take acknowledgments by married women under the 3rd and 4th William IV., c. 74, in the same manner as such acknowledgments may be received by a Judge of a superior court. This is quite a new provision.

**CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES LINE.**—Three candidates are mentioned for the chairmanship vacated by Mr. Waddington on the 29th inst.:—Mr. Norris, of Aldersgate-street; Mr. Edward Hall, M.P.; and Mr. William Malins, the chairman of the Railway Reform Association.

**THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.**—On Monday last, at two o'clock, the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, attended at the office in Whitehall, for the purpose of meeting several eminent architects invited for the purpose of offering opinions on the proposed new buildings to be erected for Government offices at Westminster. The Right Hon. Baronet, addressing the gentlemen, said her Majesty's Government had determined to erect two new public offices on the vacant site near Downing-street, and also to lay out the new route to those offices from the Palace at Westminster. One of the offices proposed to be erected was for the use of the Secretary of State for War, and the other for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Government proposed that these buildings should be erected between Charles-street and Downing-street, and that the site between Whitehall on the north, Great George-street and New Palace-yard on the south, the river Thames on the east, and St. James's-park on the west, should be laid out as artistically as possible, at the same time giving as much amount of public convenience as was necessary with a view of making a direct communication between the offices and the Houses of Parliament. It was the intention of the Government, after having heard the opinions of the gentlemen he was then addressing, to invite architects of all countries to prepare designs and to compete for the erection of the buildings. Several gentlemen then offered various suggestions, which the Right Hon. Baronet promised should be carefully considered, in order that the works might be proceeded with; and the interview terminated.

**ISLINGTON REFORMATORY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—It is with regret that we learn of this valuable institution's difficulties, but we fear it is not unlikely to be closed for want of the necessary funds, and thus upwards of 160 children deprived of a school, and the destitute inmates of their only refuge. We understand that a fête, under very distinguished patronage, was to have been given on the grounds belonging to Mr. Worli, at Winchmore-hill, but in consequence of that gentleman's serious illness the fête did not take place, and thus the institution lost the advantage of that assistance. The Rev. W. Vincent, M.A., Trinity Church, Cloucesey-square, Islington, will thankfully receive contributions.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE AT THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE'S.**—Another of those peculiar and mysterious robberies which have been so frequent in the metropolis has taken place at the town residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, St. James's Palace. From the manner in which it was accomplished there is little doubt that it must have been committed by members of a practised gang. The Royal residence has been undergoing very extensive repairs, and a great many workmen have been employed. One of the domestics having occasion to go to the butler's pantry found the key missing. Every search was made, but eventually the door was broken open, when it was discovered that the plate-chest had been ransacked, and plate to the value of some hundreds of pounds carried away. Although every means have been adopted by the detective officers to recover the property, up to the present time not the slightest trace has been discovered of it. The articles stolen are all marked with the crest of a Royal ducal coronet.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The number of deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday was 1122, which is less by more than 100 than it was in either of the two preceding weeks. As the temperature is now lower, there is ground to hope that the mortality reached its maximum for this season in the week that ended August 16, when the deaths rose to 1250. Whilst the mortality was rising, the mean weekly temperature was about 67 deg.; it decreased last week to 67½ deg. Last week the births of 778 boys and 751 girls, in all 1529 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1435.

**CONFLAGRATION AT LIMEHOUSE.**—On Monday night a fire of considerable magnitude, and attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out about eight o'clock in some buildings adjoining the Kidney-stairs, or ferry, situate near Dowson's ship-dock, at Limehouse. The fire was supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of some oily cloth in the premises belonging to Mr. Gilbert, a sail-cloth manufacturer. Owing to the highly-combustible nature of the stock-in-trade, the flames spread with the rapidity of lightning, seizing upon the whole of the contents of the premises. The buildings extended to the water-side, and it was deemed prudent to remove the shipping and small craft as soon as the tide ran up. The total loss amounts to several thousand pounds.

**IMPORTANT MUSICAL INVENTION.**—Mr. F. J. Jolyan, of Gerrard-street, Soho-square, has invented and patented a new method of producing musical sounds, that will be the means of effecting great improvements in the construction of wind and stringed instruments. After making a great variety of experiments relating to the effect of wind upon musical strings; he has discovered a very simple and practicable means of causing strings and wires in a state of tension to vibrate without the agency of either percussion or friction, in fact without touching them. The motive power employed is a small current of air, either from the human mouth or a windchest being made to impinge upon the string at one end of it, passing over the string and into a narrow slit or groove immediately under it, the groove being quite parallel to the string and extending one-half along the length of it, leaving nine-tenths of the string available for fingering or attaching to a sound-board. The rapid alternate rarefaction and condensation of the air at the slit or mouthpiece performing a part equivalent to the bow of a violin, and sustaining the sound as long as the wind continues to act upon it. We have seen it applied to a sound-board and organ-pipes; and we have seen and heard an instrument made upon this principle, called the "Eolian Monochord," which has one bass string fifteen inches long, one end of which is fixed over a mouth-piece one and a half inch long, in the manner described above. It is held in the same position as a flute and blown with the breath. Three chromatic octaves can be produced on this very simple instrument. The tones are of a peculiar kind and of excellent quality.

**A BRAVE YOUTH.**—The *Lincolnshire Chronicle* says—"On the afternoon of Tuesday an infant accidentally fell into the Witham, through the railings of Waterside South. Several persons witnessed the calamity, but a lad of about fourteen years of age, named John Bolder, living in Grantham-street, was the first to take prompt measures for rescuing the little unfortunate. Diving himself in a moment of some of his clothes, he leaped into the river, and, seizing the drowning child, manfully held it above water, going down himself several times in his successful efforts to save it. At one time it was feared that both would be drowned, but happily Bolder was a strong swimmer. This laudable and courageous act in a lad deserves the highest praise, and one of the Royal Humane Society's medals might here be properly disposed of."—[We should advise an early application on behalf of the brave little fellow, as the rules of this excellent society do not recognise any claim but for immediate services. Mr. Henry Bonner, of Boston, who rescued four men at Skegness, in 1842, two men at Hunstanton in 1845, a boy at Lynn in 1848, a woman and child at Boston, 1849, a boy at Boston, 1854, and a boy at Boston Haven in 1855, was refused any recognition of these great services on the plea that his application in 1856 was made too late. We are afraid that this limitation of rewards must proceed from inadequate funds, and we beg earnestly to recommend the claims of the Royal Humane Society to the favourable consideration of the public.]

**WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—The will of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., has just been proved in London; the personality 800,000*l.* within the province is exclusive of a large amount of securities not liable to the probate stamp duty in this country; amongst the charitable bequests are annuities to the British Schools at Stratford, 100*l.* a year to the Boys' School and 50*l.* a year to the Girls' School, and to each of his servants he has left 5*l.* for every year they have been in his service. David Carr, Sunbury, personality 35,000*l.*; John Wright, Leicester, 20,000*l.*; C. H. Beddoes, Com. R.N., 12,000*l.*; T. S. Medley, of Canterbury-villa, St. John's Wood, 12,000*l.*; W. Manning, of Clifton, Bristol, 10,000*l.* Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Westminster, has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Bristol Infirmary, and small legacies to the Hospital and Dispensary for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye, to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society of the port of Bristol, and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**LARGE LOBSTERS.**—A correspondent of the *Dartmouth Observer* having described a lobster of 9½ lb. weight, taken at Anchor-stone, as the largest ever captured in the Dart, another correspondent of the above journal states that a lobster was taken in a trawl net in the Dart on October 1st, 1857, which weighed 12½ lb., having both the large claws perfect; and in 1839 a lobster weighing 14 lb. was taken off Falmouth in a trawl net.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Powis have very wisely called in Mr. John Payne Collier, to their aid, and through his Elizabethan lore have just put forth—for very few people unfortunately—one of the most important contributions that have been made for many years to our knowledge of the literature of the age in which Shakespeare lived and dwelt apart. The volume we refer to is a goodly quarto of poems by no less a person than Michael Drayton. "How I do love thee, Michael, and thy muse!" exclaimed rare old Ben; and we are very much of Ben's mood with respect to Michael, never omitting as we pass through Poets' Corner to give a look of affectionate regard at his bust in that noble corner of Westminster Abbey. The Duke's and the Earl's volume—we mean Mr. Collier's volume—is entitled "Poems by Michael Drayton, from the earliest and rarest editions, or from unique copies." The poems are seven in number, and the sources from which the poems have been derived are the public libraries of the British Museum and Bodleian, and the private libraries of the Earl of Ellesmere, the late Mr. Measure Miller, Mr. Bolton Corney, and Mr. Collier, the editor of the volume. Prefixed is a most painstaking and pleasantly-written life of old Michael, with new matter derived from a fifty years' seeking after Drayton and his works. We advise all who can do so to get access to the work. It is not to be bought. Mudie has it not—and cannot have it.

Well! we are to have—and very soon—the often-announced volumes of the Letters of James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. We have seen a few of the letters; they are in every respect important; and, without betraying a secret, we can tell to whom they are addressed. Boswell's correspondent was a Cantab and Templar, a Mr. William Johnson Temple, afterwards a divine, and Rector of St. Gluvias, Cornwall. Boswell calls him, in "Boswell," "his old and most intimate friend;" and both Mason and Johnson have adopted his character of the poet Grey. Boswell became acquainted with him in Scotland; and when the future Laird of Auchinleck made his first visit to London he found Temple in chambers, near to Dr. Johnson—"particularly convenient chambers," as Boswell describes them—which considerate Mr. Temple was good enough to lend to the great biographer. The Letters, if well edited, will be an accession of moment to our knowledge of Johnson and his circle.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, in a sensible paper about West-end architecture and Government offices, recommends, we observe, that a new Whitehall should arise off Downing-street, in the shape of the old Whitehall of Inigo Jones. There is wisdom in the suggestion. But does Sir Charles know how much of the published Whitehall is really by Inigo? We suspect not; and yet he has ample access to the best materials for forming an opinion. Kent and his patron, Lord Burlington, got up on paper an Inigo-Whitehall of their own, not unlike Inigo in spirit, but still unreliable. What Kent and Burlington gave us as Whitehall was copied, departed from, and ultimately ruined in the present park front of Buckingham Palace. If Sir Charles has made any discovery on the subject he will, perhaps, inform us.

Letters and letter-writing remind us that we have to record this week that Mr. Bentley, the publisher, has obtained the whole of Horace Walpole's unpublished correspondence with his friend and deputy in the Exchequer, Mr. Grosvenor Bedford. Old Mr. Bedford (he was the uncle, we believe, of Southey's correspondent) was the channel of many of Walpole's unknown communications with the public papers, and at times of his many unostentatious charities. "Horry," as Lady Mary Wortley delighted to call him, will be found to have had a heart after all. His charitable sympathies were chiefly with poor prisoners for debt. This accession will give additional interest to the forthcoming edition of "Walpole's Letters."

All the talk is about coronations. Sight-seers are off for Moscow, and the barbaric pomp of the great ceremonial in which England is represented by Lord Granville. Young men of fifty in England know nothing of coronations. The last Herald's College and Dymock and Champion show of that kind in England was the coronation of George IV. A coronation had not been seen in England for sixty years. Most admirably has Sir Walter Scott described the coronation of George IV.; and not less admirably has Horace Walpole described the coronation of George III. And this reminds us of the pretty but tripping remark made by the lovely Countess of Coventry (she was a Gunning) to King George II.—"Sire, though young," was Maria's remark, "I have seen much; now I only care to see a coronation." Was ever "I wish you dead" expressed more pleasantly? It is an interment without an undertaker. The King understood it.

Harriet Martineau has become (without matrimony) Mrs. Martineau, that is, she is no longer called by herself, or her friends, Miss Martineau. This is of little moment, perhaps. It is more to know that she is pestered in her retreat at the Lakes by too many admirers, and that her real friends seek to give publicity to the fact. When it is known that Mrs. Martineau's health is (we are sorry to say) very far from good, there will be to her many admirers another inducement, we trust, to abstain from a homage which, however honest or flattering, is, under the circumstances, not to be desired.

Vestris yet again! A correspondent has kindly sent us a long Latin entry of the birth and baptism of this pleasant actress. Our day and month of birth (the 2nd of March) were correct; but not, as it now appears, the year of birth. Vestris was born on the 2nd of March, 1797, not the 2nd of March, 1796.

The Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester is thriving up to the warmest expectation, even of the Executive Committee. Letters consenting to requests for the most valuable works of art are received daily, and some expressed in a spirit so liberal that they deserve to be seen. We shall have more to say on this subject, and soon.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with that graceful good taste which so becomes him, and with a keen sense of what is due to Irish national feeling, has commanded that the original ordinance of the Order of St. Patrick requiring the robes of the Knights to be of Irish manufacture shall henceforward be strictly adhered to; and that all future Knights shall be robed in Irish tabinet, or, as it is otherwise termed, Irish poplin. Consequently, at the investiture of the three new Knights on the 28th inst., those noblemen appeared in robes entirely made of this beautiful texture.

**INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.**—By this grand solemnity at the Castle of Dublin, on Thursday, the 28th instant, the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Granard are created Knights of St. Patrick, and invested with the insignia of that illustrious order. The ceremonies observed on the occasion have been arranged by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms.—*Dublin Paper.*

**THE SEES OF LONDON AND DURHAM.**—It has frequently been stated that no instance has occurred of a Bishop of London or Durham voluntarily resigning his see. This, however, is not true; for Nicholas de Farnham, who was elected Bishop of Durham in 1240, resigned his bishopric again in 1249. It appears that, owing to his advanced age, he was, from the first, unwilling to undertake its duties; but he survived his resignation no less than seven years, as he died in 1256. The terms of his resignation and the amount of his retiring allowance are not recorded.

**INLAND BOOK POST.**—On the 1st September next, and thenceforth, the privileges of the Inland Book Post will be extended so as to include printed letters like other printed matter.



### IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURING IRON.

THE public attention has been within the last three weeks forcibly directed by a paper read at the meeting of the British Association, and by articles in the daily journals, to a new method of manufacturing iron, discovered by Mr. Bessemer. The importance of any improvement in this great business, which now employs 589 furnaces in our country, and produces iron of the value of £13,500,000 per annum, independently of the great value which labour subsequently imparts to the metal in all its forms and uses, requires no illustration. We now supply iron to nearly half the world. Being almost universally found, and universally used, every improvement in the manufacture of iron is of world-wide utility. We readily embraced an opportunity, therefore, on Wednesday, of seeing the improvement in operation on the manufacturer's premises in St. Pancras-road, and shall endeavour to make its principle known to our readers, as well as give a glance at its commercial value. The description of the furnace employed and the manipulation we shall reserve till next week, when we shall be able to accompany it by an engraved illustration.

Our readers are, we presume, acquainted with the fact that iron as it is obtained by melting the ore in blast-furnaces is run into pigs, in which condition it is not malleable, and is almost as destitute of the qualities for which we chiefly value iron as is the stone from which it is made. To convert it into malleable iron it has to undergo resmelting and rolling or violent hammering, requiring the expenditure of much fuel, labour, and time. The inventor proposes to save this process, and to supply malleable iron in much less time, and at much less cost. Instead of running the iron from the blast-furnace into the moulds for pigs, he conveys it to another furnace, previously heated, but when the work is in continuous operation the previous heating will not be necessary. On the molten iron in this second furnace he directs a powerful blast of air, compressed to about 8 lb. or 10 lb. to the square inch by the labour of a steam-engine. In a short time, though no fuel be applied, the iron, instead of being cooled rapidly, as is usually the case from cold air being blown over any heated or molten body, begins to heave and bubble and exhibit signs of a violent agitation. Very soon from the openings of the furnace or chimneys, which are at the sides (the furnace being the cupola form, covered by a powerful roof); the impurities driven out with great vehemence, in the shape of fiery foam, as light and graceful in its birth as the foam of the sea. Cooling as it is forced out, it falls to the ground, as feathery cinders of a dark iron-grey colour. The heat is now intense; no known instrument can measure it. The vehement action calms down, the furnace is tapped, and in twenty-six minutes, more or less, the molten iron is drawn from it, and run into ingots, or into bars, or into any shape or form required. In this condition the iron is malleable, and the process, though not yet, we think, complete to this point, is capable of supplying iron which may be relied on for all the purposes to which malleable iron is used. By one sole melting, therefore, if the success be complete, as it promises to be, we shall obtain excellent malleable iron in the form we require it. The abridgment of labour, the saving of time and fuel throughout the world, in order that men may have and use iron, will be enormous, and certainly incalculable.

We must say, however, that what we saw was not actually the iron run from a blast-furnace in which the metal had been obtained from the ore, but from a furnace into which metal was put and melted. This, however, will not make any difference, as molten iron run from a blast-furnace in which the ore has been smelted is not different from iron melted a second time. The quantity operated on was about 6 cwt., and, though the apparatus is now rude and obviously susceptible of many improvements, it was quite sufficient to show that the operation may be conducted on any scale, and that it would be quite as easy to run the molten ore of a Staffordshire furnace into Mr. Bessemer's cupola furnace as to run the 6cwt. from his little furnace at Baxters-house. It was quite sufficient also to show, though he ran the 6cwt. into one solid mass with two small ingots, that any quantity can be run into any form that a skilful ironfounder desires. Only experience will satisfy the world that the malleable iron thus obtained is as good as the best Russian or Swedish iron; but it is probable, from the intense heat produced, and the perfect liquidity of the molten mass, that the iron will be throughout more uniform in texture, more closely united, tougher, and more durable than any iron known. These properties, however, have yet to be demonstrated, and Mr. Bessemer's iron must be put to use extensively before this can be ascertained. From what we saw of its texture, however, we are willing to believe that with suitable manipulation it will be obtained equal or superior to any iron yet made. In the operation there is some loss of metal; there may be some difficulty or cost in maintaining furnaces capable of resisting the violent heat and the violent action, which may detract from the immediate commercial value of the plan; but, broadly considered as a means of obtaining malleable iron from the ore at one casting, it promises to be inestimable.

As a fact in science the production of intense heat by a fierce blast of compressed air is of great importance. Chemists have shown us that the various qualities of malleable iron, cast iron, steel, &c., depend on the metal being perfectly pure or united with different quantities of carbon. Cast iron, as it first comes from the furnace, contains a great deal of carbon or charcoal, and the theory is that the violent action of the air blows this carbon into combustion, as damp hay is blown into a flame, and, burning it away from the iron in the shape of carbonic acid gas, produces the immense heat which makes the metal as fluid as water. This seems probable. The burning of the carbon is analogous to what takes place when chalk is converted into lime; and, if it be true, the fuel for the furious combustion is obtained from the molten iron itself. If this, too, be true, we shall find in the atmosphere and in the ores of iron inexhaustible sources of supply both of the metal and the means of melting it. The whole may be described summarily as another but important example of *mechanic action* bringing into vehement activity the *chemical affinities* with which all bodies are endowed, teaching us that the powers of nature at our command are absolutely illimitable.

**GENERAL TODLEBEN.**—The Russian General of Engineers, Todleben, who has rendered himself illustrious by the defence of Sebastopol, has lately left Aix-les-Bains, where he stopped a few days, and intends to visit the four fortresses of the Germanic Confederation. He is now at Radstadt, the most minute details of which he is examining, and where he is the object of the most marked attention on the part of the commandant and other officers of the garrison. After having completed his strategic journey in Germany, the Russian General is to proceed to France, for the purpose of examining the system and means of defence of the principal fortresses in that empire.—*Letter from Frankfurt.*

**TOLERATION IN TURKEY.**—Since the publication of the new law in Turkey 166 Christian churches have been repaired or constructed. The Sultan alone contributed 25,000 l. to one building in the island of Candia. In fact, so far as the Sultan, Ali Pacha, and the Government generally are concerned, everything is being done to conciliate the Christian subjects of the Porte and improve the condition of the empire.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. H. A.—Mr. Bohn, of Covent-garden, has published two books, which you should procure—"The Chess-player's Handbook," and "The Chess-player's Companion." When thoroughly up in these you can obtain the voluminous treatise of Bilguer and Der Laza—known as the German Handbook.  
E. J. C., of Islington.—Such positions are childish. The last sent admits of an obvious solution in two moves.  
TOMARIA.—It appears to us very easy, although, according to your Solution, it is impracticable.  
C. BAYER, Vienna, is again thanked for his acceptable contributions.  
J. H. P., R. D. F., ALPHA.—In the Solution of Problem No. 649, for R to Q B 3rd read R to Q 3rd. With this clue none but the most tyro can miss the mate; but, for the benefit of beginners, we give the moves in full:—

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q 3rd P takes R, or  
2. B to K R 5th Anything  
3. 1. (If P to K R 4th—then, R to Q R 5th (ch, &c.)  
2. K to Q 7th, and mates next move.

L. M. T.—It was the invention of the Rev. H. Bolton, and, we fear, his last composition; since—to the regret and loss of the Chess community, which for a quarter of a century has been improved and delighted by his fascinating contributions—he has now finally abjured the exercise of his unrivalled genius in this branch of Chess strategy.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The lines  
"And dreams of brilliant moves he never makes,  
Or that he gives the odds he always takes,"

occur in a little poem by C. Tomlinson, in his amusing "Chess-Player's Annual" for 1856, published by Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.

C. O., Hanwell.—The rule governing the capture of a Pawn *en passant* runs in this wise: A Pawn has the privilege, on being first played in the game, to advance two squares, unless in so doing he passes a square which is attacked by a hostile Pawn—in which case the opponent may at his option permit him to make the two steps forward and there remain, or may capture him in the same way as if he had moved but one step. Your adversary was right, therefore, in maintaining that he could take the Pawn in the case you cite.

H. TURTON, J. B., of Bridport, C. Bayer, C. M. B., Signor Aspa, C. Capraz, E. Ries, of Stuttgart, and E. B. C., of Hoboken, will be pleased to accept our hearty thanks for the very beautiful Chess Problems they have placed at our disposal.

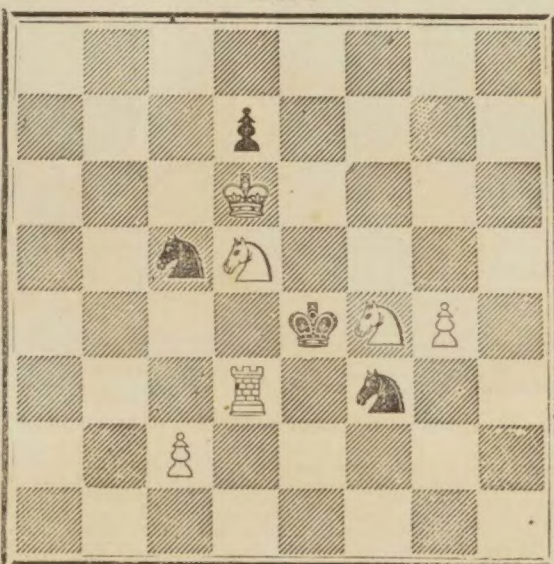
#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 653.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. K to K B sq Q to K Kt 4th (best)  
(If, for his first move, Black play Kt takes Q B P, White must check with his Q at K Kt sq, and mate next move.)  
2. Q to Q 5th (ch) Kt takes Q  
3. Kt mates.

#### PROBLEM No. 654.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### MUSIC.

THE BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL has been held this week. This was the second; the first having taken place in 1853; and it is intended that henceforth the Festival shall be triennial, like those of Birmingham and Norwich. The proceeds, however, are not, as at Birmingham and Norwich, applied to charitable purposes. But this, we believe, will be done when once the responsibilities incurred in the erection of the expensive Music-hall (one of the most magnificent edifices of the kind in England) are cleared off. This Festival has been got up on a scale of considerable magnitude, under the direction of Mr. Costa. The principal singers were M<sup>rs</sup>. Clara Novello, M<sup>rs</sup>. Weis, M<sup>rs</sup>. Sunderland, Miss Milner, Miss Sherrington, and M<sup>lle</sup>. Piccolomini, as sopranos; M<sup>rs</sup>. Viardot Garcia, M<sup>rs</sup>. Alboni, and Miss Fanny Huddart, contraltos; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Herr Reichart, tenors; and Mr. Weiss, Herr Formis, Mr. Winn, Signor Beneventano, and Signor Belletti, basses. The instrumental orchestra was 103 strong, and the chorus numbered 250 voices, chiefly drawn from the adjoining district, Yorkshire being pre-eminent for the excellence of its chorus-singers. The Festival began on Tuesday morning, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed; the principal parts being sustained by Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Viardot, and Miss Huddart. The performance was on the whole excellent, and highly satisfactory to an assemblage of nearly 2000 persons.

On Tuesday evening there was a Miscellaneous Concert, of which the only novel feature was a new cantata, entitled "Robin Hood," by Mr. J. L. Hatton. The libretto embraces some incidents in the popular histories of the celebrated outlaw; and the music, sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, and Miss Milner, was animated and pleasing, and very favourably received. Wednesday morning was devoted to Costa's new oratorio, "Eli," and Thursday morning to the "Messiah." A Miscellaneous Concert, on Friday evening, terminated the Festival. The pecuniary proceeds are not yet announced; but the performances, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, have, on the whole, been well attended, and the result is expected to be favourable.

WE regret to mention the death of M. Baumann, the celebrated bassoon-player, which has taken place this week. M. Baumann was an admirable performer, and held the highest place in all our principal orchestras, at the Royal Italian Opera, the Philharmonic Society, &c. He was a modest, intelligent, and well-conducted man, much esteemed by his professional brethren, by whom his untimely death will be much lamented.

**PRIZE GLEES.**—During the musical season just concluded the following prizes have been awarded for the best Glee:—The Glee Club prize of twenty guineas, to Mr. G. W. Martin; the ten guinea prize to Mr. Walmisley, Father of the late professor Walmisley, of Cambridge. The Abbey Glee Club prizes of fifteen, ten, and five guineas, were awarded to Mr. J. Coward, Mr. G. W. Martin, and Mr. W. M. Cummings.

### THE THEATRES, &c.

**PRINCESS.**—After a recess of one week only, this theatre re-opens for the season on Monday next, the 1st of September, when Sheridan's tragic play of "Pizarro" will be brought forward on the same scale of magnificence, and with a similar correctness of detail, in every department, to that which has characterised Mr. C. Kean's great Shakspearean series. The subject is admirably chosen, as it breaks into entirely new ground, and, as the manager says, in the preface to his published version, presents "a fresh chapter in the pages of the past, which combines with the revival of a popular play, appertaining to a deeply-interesting period, much that is novel in the accompanying arrangements." Mr. Kean's printed book is a very judicious anticipation of the performance, enabling the public to understand clearly beforehand the leading objects he has in view, and the value of the alterations and additions he proposes to introduce. Many years have elapsed since "Pizarro" has been acted in any leading theatre of the metropolis. The play, therefore, is essentially new to the

present dramatic generation. It abounds in interest, effective situations, and powerfully-drawn characters. *Rolla* and *Elvira* are particularly well adapted to draw forth to their fullest exercise the unrivalled abilities of those great artists, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean. When "Pizarro" was first produced—now more than half a century ago, it ran for thirty-one successive nights, to crowded houses—an attraction until then unprecedented; but which sinks from all parallel with the recent achievements of the Princess, and with the one hundred consecutive representations of "King Henry the Eighth," and the "Winter's Tale." We have not the slightest doubt that the success of "Pizarro" will amply vindicate M. C. Kean's sound discrimination in the brilliant novelty with which he is about to inaugurate his forthcoming season.

**ADELPHI.**—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have again been re-engaged at this theatre; and accordingly reappeared on Monday in their joint American and Hibernian characters.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—This theatre is announced to open on Saturday, the 6th of September, under the management of Mr. Phelps. The days for the opening in the same month of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, are not yet stated.

**POLYGRAPHIC HALL.**—Mr. Woodin closed this successful exhibition of his "Olio of Oddities," on Saturday. With a run consisting of four hundred and twenty-six nights he has much reason to be satisfied, and must need a season of repose. We trust that the interval until his reappearance in a new entertainment will prove beneficial to his health, which must have been tried by such continuous exertion. As an artist, Mr. Woodin takes high rank, not only for the variety of his characterisations, but for the general elegance and polish of his style.

**ROCHESTER NEW BRIDGE.**—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—My attention has this day been drawn to your report of the opening of the new bridge at Rochester, in which it is stated that "the engineer selected for the erection of the structure was Sir William Cubitt; and the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson." In justice to all parties concerned, I beg leave to supply an omission which, doubtless accidentally, occurs in this statement. Messrs. Fox and Henderson's contract comprised the foundations and piers up to the springing of the arches; and my firm contracted for the whole of the superstructure, including the swing-bridge. The masonry was executed for us by Messrs. Lucas Brothers to our entire satisfaction, and fully sustains their high reputation for good work.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. B. COCHRANE.—Inverness, Aug. 21, 1856.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—On Thursday (last week) a testimonial was presented to Sir Thomas Blaikie, Knt., Lord Provost of Aberdeen. The gift is a handsome silver centre-table ornament, bearing this inscription:—"To Sir Thomas Blaikie, Knt., Lord Provost of Aberdeen, from upwards of 2000 of his fellow-citizens, in testimony of their respect for his public services, and in commemoration of the recent distinction conferred on him by her Majesty, 1856." Above are three figures emblematical of Justice, Industry, and Plenty, from the midst of which branches an oak, which supports an elegant glass dish. The whole has been furnished by Messrs. Kettle, silversmiths and jewellers, Aberdeen.

### THE FETE OF KOURBAN BAIRAM, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THIS fete, the greatest Mahometan festival, instituted in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice, has just terminated. According to old patriarchal custom, in nearly every house one or more sheep are killed by the master of the house in person. Before every guard-house is to be seen the officer performing the same rite in public, surrounded by all the soldiers: in the barracks it is performed by the Captain of each company. For those who cannot afford a whole sheep for their own house the butchers sacrifice, and a few days before the Bairam a whole procession of sheep, with gilt horns and snow-white fleeces, are paraded through the streets previously to their being sacrificed.

The festival itself lasts four days, with public and private rejoicings of all kinds and cessation from work. On the first day, the Sultan goes in public procession from the Old Seraglio to one of the nearest mosques to perform his morning prayers, and after his return he receives, as on the occasion of the other Bairam, all the public functionaries. The ceremony is just the same on both occasions, only on the second day it was not so solemn, as the Sultan went solely to the mosque of Sultan Ahmed on the Hippodrome, which is quite near to the Old Seraglio: while in the last Bairam he went amid a double line of soldiers, forming an army of forty-five to fifty thousand men, to that of Sultan Mehmed, distant about two miles and a half from the Old Seraglio. The rest of the four days is taken up by visiting and well-wishing, which has much more meaning in this country than we in Europe usually ascribe to such formalities.

Our Artist has illustrated two of the most picturesque scenes in this great festival. The first represents the procession of the Sultan to the garden of the Seraglio, to hold a Court in the open air, as shown in the second illustration. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* has well described the ceremony in an interesting letter, whence we select and abridge these details:—

In the present year, the eve of our Kourban Bairam, our annual Feast of Sacrifice, fell upon the tenth of August instant; the learned in these matters, therefore, prophesied a happy Bairam; and so it has proved. During the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th instant, the guns of the several Bosphoric fortresses, and the batteries at the Golden Horn and at the Seraskier within Stamboul, thundered forth the advent of the feast to the expectant ears of nearly a million of people. Ships and public buildings hoisted their flags; and, as the sun went down on the broad sea of Marmora, the taper minarets of all our mosques were tastefully illuminated; and soon afterwards another general salute shook the capital.

In order to be present at Kourban Bairam I had to quit Pera about four a.m. The sacrifice of the lamb I did not this year witness; but, after reaching Aia Sofia, our party passed by the Golden Fountain on the right (now being redecorated), entered the First Gate of the Serai, leaving the Mint on the left, and the very curious old tree standing in front of it; and then, passing the two long lines of red-uniformed troops forming *la haie* to the Second Gate of the Serai, took up our station, by permission, among the few kapoudjis there on duty. Here the Pachas, as they arrived, dismounted, and sent back their richly-caparisoned steeds and gaily-clad grooms, under the shade of the nearest wall—that opposite the side of the Mint; and here also were stationed the six pages in plumed hats, who stood ready to chant the usual hymn of felicitation on the arrival of the Sultan. The Pacha admitted as many into the next court within as he could conveniently introduce (especially ladies). Under this Second Gate were seen the guards on duty.

Being in time to see the procession re-enter the Serai, we had the advantage of a little leisure to contemplate the glittering scene around us. Within we could see groups of enticing trees. On the other side of this Second Gate, under its piazza, are some paintings on the wall; and then, still on the other side of the Second Gate; and, a splendid entrance to one part of the palace, railed in; while immediately in front is "The Gate of Felicity;" before which the throne, or chair of state, of the Sultan is year after year placed on this day of Kourban Bairam in the open air, and where, on the return of the procession from the mosque of Sultan Ahmed, his Majesty holds a levee, at which crowds of Pachas and other courtiers pass in single file before "the light of his countenance," and even in the presence of the merest peasant, whose destiny may have brought him early enough to the spot to find standing room.

During one of the two Bairams the Sultan also, according to ancient custom, seats himself at night on his throne in the *interior* of the Serai to observe the games of his pages.

Mohammed II., the conqueror of Constantinople, decreed as follows:—"It is my Imperial desire that for the fets of Bairam a throne be placed before the hall of the divan, and that there the ceremony of kissing hands (*baise mains*) be performed. My viziers, my kadi-askers, my defterdars (treasurers), must be behind me; my chancellor (literally, tutor) is to stand up before the viziers, the kadi-askers, and the defterdars: tchaoushes (and other officers named) will kiss my hand." I know not whether the very spot where Sultan Abdul-Medjid's chair of state was placed on Monday the 11th was "before the old hall of the divan," but I presume so; at all events it was close to the Third Gate of the Serai, the "Porte de la Felicité," and probably on the ground where, on the 25th April, 1512, Sultan Bayazid was compelled, by the insurgent janissaries, to abdicate in favour of his son Selim.

No Sovereign could have been more enthusiastically received than was the Sultan, on his procession to the Seraglio Garden. To describe the procession when the Sultan did come (there were many false alarms) would be impossible. It was so novel that no single pencil could note down its crowded component parts. The beplumed pages sang their songs, the military bands played; the Pachas bowed their heads very, very low, faced to the right about, marched majestically throne-wards; led horses followed, gaily caparisoned and sparkling with diamonds and other precious stones, the personal attendants of the Padishah next appeared, their caps surmounted with peacock and other gay plumes, and then between two lines of his bold battle-axe Guard, marching in slow time, rode the Padishah—Sultan Abdul Medjid—the only individual now on horseback, and well protected from the "evil eye" by a forest of feathers—that is, the attractive plumes to which I have just alluded. After the Sultan's passing through the Second Gate, some infantry, with fixed bayonets, followed, but no cavalry.

Our own Artist shall describe the next scene:—As soon as the shouting of the troops outside the Seraglio announced the Sultan's return from the Mosque, a magnificently-dressed band, of nearly 100 musicians, struck up





THE BAIRAM AT CONSTANTINOPLE: PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN.

the National Anthem, and the Sultan, who was the only one that had entered the yard on horseback, alighted near the Pagoda gate, and retired inside the Palace. A richly-carved sofa was brought over from the Palace, and placed under the gate without any platform; then a large golden cloth was thrown over it, the extremities of which fell upon the ground, so as to serve also as a carpet. In a few minutes after the Sultan walked in and took his seat, when the ceremony began.

The band played, the Pachas then moved in a line, very slowly, and one by one approached the Sultan; and, after two or three low bows, were about to prostrate themselves at his feet, to kiss the extremity of his cloak, when the Sultan would every time gently prevent them. After the Viziers, Pachas, &c., came the high civil employes, dignitaries, and such inferior officials—whose homage he received seated.

When the turn of the Ulemas arrived the Sultan rose. They moved more gravely than the others: their splendid costume, which has not yet lost all its oriental majesty—their long flowing robes—gave a real dignity to this performance, which till then had too much of the ludicrous to be imposing. Some of them were very young, and rather intellectual-looking, people.

They were of every age and colour—from the pale, thin, elegant face of some young persons to the bent and bronzed old priest, such as we meet with so often in the environs of the mosques, riding his little pony or donkey. They were altogether some hundred: they represented the clergy of all the mosques of Constantinople, besides those who hold some office connected with the department of justice, &c.

Whether it was in accordance with etiquette I do not know, but for the Ulemas the Sultan did not give up an inch of his prerogative; and from the Grand Mufti, the chief of them, to the lowest, he allowed them to kneel down, and kiss this time the lowest part of his cloak, standing (it appeared so to me at least) fiercer and more erect than before, and instead of having his hands crossed, as in the beginning of the ceremony, his left hand rested on the handle of his sword, in a martial attitude. I have chosen this portion of the ceremony for illustration.

The Imperial Halberdiers, in their odd costume, formed a circular line round the Pachas. Now and then, during the intervals of the ceremony, some officers shouted what I was told were verses from the Koran.

When the last priest had retired, the ceremony was over, and the people,

troops, and every one shouted out "Long live the Sultan!" or words to that effect.

As each Osmanli filed round the attendant guard, the Frank gazed upon costumes such as cannot now be seen in Turkey, except upon this one single annual grand occasion; and the glorious old turban and its golden band, and many of the flowing costumes of the *eski adet*, gladdened the eye as they eclipsed in their superiority many an ill-made frock-coat and turbanless fez, that mostly make their wearers "muffs" rather than Mussulmans.

After the levee, the Sultan disappeared into the Serai, passed through the gardens, and "took water" to return to his palace on the Bosphorus. A Royal salute announced his embarkation. The Pachas, Ministers, Viziers, &c., were conducted to different rooms, that look on the garden, according to their respective rank, and were regaled with coffee, pipes, &c.—as one hour more without smoking would have been intolerable. The Christian crowd wended its way back to Pera, and got there about 10 a.m., wondering how, in a place so devoid of amusement, they should pass the rest of the livelong day.



THE BAIRAM.—THE SULTAN'S LEVEE, IN THE GARDEN OF THE PERA-LIO.





"THE FISHING FEAST," OR MAYOR'S ANNUAL SURVEY OF THE WATER-COURSE, AT PLYMOUTH.

FISHING FEAST OF THE PLYMOUTH TOWN COUNCIL.

THIS festival, which possesses considerable historical interest, while it keeps in view a highly useful object, takes place annually on the banks of the River Meavy, about fifteen miles from Plymouth.

The town is supplied with water from this river by a watercourse or leat, constructed by Sir Francis Drake about the year 1590. The source of this leat is at the Head Weir, in a romantic valley surrounded by the Tors, on the confines of Dartmoor. At this spot the Mayor and Town Council of Plymouth assemble once a year to inspect the leat, when the following ceremony is observed. The party being assembled, one of the goblets, belonging to the Corporation is filled with

water by the Town Surveyor, and is handed by him to the Chairman of the Water Committee of the Council, who presents it to the Mayor, requesting him to drink "to the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake." The goblet is then passed to the Aldermen and other members of the Town Council, who drink to the same toast. Another goblet being then filled with wine is presented by the Chamberlain to the Mayor, who drinks to the toast, "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine." This toast is also drunk by all assembled. The Town Council then partake of a luncheon on the ground. Meanwhile the water is turned out of the leat into the river, and a number of trout are caught in the leat by the conservator, who goes into the stream with a small net.

The party then proceed to inspect the leat and its banks, and at

length meet at a neighbouring inn, where an excellent dinner is provided, at which the trout are served. From this custom the annual ceremony is called "the Fishing Feast." The Mayor presides, and the Town Clerk acts as vice-president. On the last occasion (Friday, the 15th instant) an unusual number of the Town Council and visitors attended, owing to the great popularity of the Mayor, Mr John Kelly, who on that morning had the honour of waiting on her Majesty on her departure from Plymouth. The usual toasts, with many others, were drunk in claret-cup, "brewed" by one of the Aldermen present; and the festival was altogether a worthy commemoration of what may be justly called "the wisdom of our ancestors." Sir Francis Drake, it will be remembered, was a native of Devonshire; as will probably, also, that part of his career which led to his conferring upon Plymouth a good



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



DEATHS

On the 24th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Carty, of 20, Adlington-place, Camberwell, and High Street, Southwark.  
On the 7th inst., at Madeira, aged 12 years, Jessie Matilla, youngest daughter of George Stoddart, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul for that Island.  
On the 23rd inst., at the Manor House, Birtorpe, Lincolnshire, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Gould, grazier, in her 50th year.



## PATTERNS OF THE AUTUMN SILKS.

gallons, 21s.; Family Mild Ales, 12d. and 16d. per gallon.—**HALLETT**  
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**THE Beautiful Stock of ALBUMS manu-**  
factured by Messrs. DE LA RUE and CO., for the Paris  
Exhibition having been purchased by JOHN FIELD, are now ON  
SALE at his great Book and Stationery Warehouse, 66, Regent-  
square, corner of Abchurch-lane. Prices from 7s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

**MICROSCOPES.**—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three powers, Condenser, Pincers, and two Slides, will show the Animalcules in water. Price 1ls. 6d. Address JOSEPH AMADIO, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

From the Lancet:—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM," 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, weaning by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each.

accoutrements, uniforms, swords, epaulettes, buttons, shako, &c. &c. &c. Lace, trinkets, Court trains, furs, table linen, sheeting, furniture, books, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or gentlemen wishing to dispose of any of the articles named will be punctually waited upon at any time or distance, by addressing a letter as above. Parcels sent by post will be attended to with the utmost attention and the utmost value

**WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES,**  
UNIFORMS, &c. The Highest Price given. Ladies or Gentle-  
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# FINE ART SUPPLEMENT



"SPANISH MINSTRELS."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIPS.



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## PHILLIPS' "SPANISH MINSTRELS."

SPAIN is certainly the most romantic country in Europe, and the dark-eyed beauties of the south are frequently the theme of the poet and the painter. Ariosto has sung those of the north of this land of romance; Byron the eyes of Cadiz; Le Sage and Cervantes have stamped indelibly on our memories the gay and the gallant of the Guadalquivir and the Tagus. The fine peasant population of the south of Spain is little altered from what it has been centuries back. Is a *venta* or *posada* worth going to without the tambourine and the guitar to add a zest to the commons? Spanish rural life is an inexhaustible mine, and Mr. Phillips one of its most successful quarrymen.

## MILLAIS' "AUTUMN LEAVES."

There seems to be a point in all art when invention and mechanical means having together arrived at their synallagmatic maximum, the former declines, but the vehicle remains. Nay, more, the effort at more perfect mechanical means may go on culminating, while ingenious spiritual beauty is superseded by elaborately composed histrionic effects. We reproduce this thesis *pro forma*. Its application to the Italian school of painting is too well known; and we are seriously afraid that a coming generation will have to make the same complaint of our modern music, in which a powerful action upon the nervous system through the mechanical means of wind instruments, is preferred to an easy and natural development of rhythm, which is a far deeper science and nobler art than all the counterpoint of academics and conservatories.

Every man in this country, must hail with pleasure the rise of a spirited band of young men who have returned to the vital principles of art, and who, without ignoring the elements which academics can teach them, have addressed themselves to the vigorous and truthful interpretation of nature. But our English Pre-Raphaelites are not yet to our mind.

We say nothing of well-known affectations and singularities which are wearing off; but we ask, why persevere with these unpleasant types of humanity? Surely painting is, like poetry, intended to give pleasure. Is the utmost truth and vigour incompatible with choice beauty of form? We think not. Let Mr. Millais look into the "Fontaine de Jouvence" of M. Haussoullier, at the Crystal Palace picture-gallery, and then ask himself whether the French Pre-Raphaelite does not keep nearer the crown of the causeway than himself. Mr. Millais is a man of unquestionable power, as his "Autumn Leaves" clearly show—it is the quintessence of literal truth, with much fine sentiment; but from those to whom much is given much will be required in turn. Mr. Millais' general scheme is that of a poet and a philosopher; but in his particular productions we miss that wisdom which points out the most select images as appropriate to the "Song of the Singer." In the "Autumn Leaves" there is a tincture of that seraphic elevation which not one painter in a thousand can attain. It is a most lovable picture; and yet it is so provoking that a painter who has that strength of feeling which is inseparable from high art, and such technical power as he has shown in "The Reprieve," will not use his fine tools properly, and combine select physical beauty with the obviously grand, pathetic, or stirring in fact or fable. Let him avoid looking at the grand scheme of humanity through the eyes of false and delusive prophets, charm they ever so seductively, and "our faith out." Mr. Millais too must become a really great man. It only remains for us to add that the autumnal tints of those chill purple evenings that herald the early winter are given by Mr. Millais with singular boldness and veracity.

## "LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE," BY LEE AND COOPER.

This is a work of collaboration, but the *collida junctura* is perfect. In the works of a pure landscape-painter it would be unfair to expect cattle equal to those of a professed animal-painter, and *vice versa*. Such men as Paul Potter and Landseer are beyond the pale of common rules. This union of the landscape of Lee with the cattle of Cooper has charmed all the visitors to the Exhibition within our knowledge. The cattle are to the life, and in considerable variety of posture and motion, while Lee's foliage and water are done with his usual truth and delicacy.

## "A SCENE IN FRENCH LIFE," BY GEORGE THOMAS.

The Spaniard has somewhat of the Oriental idea that the other sex is solely for his amusement and convenience; he often smokes and lolls while the dance proceeds for his gratification. Not so the more gallant and urbane Frenchman, whose partner in the polka is invited, griseotte or paysanne though she be, with all the deference that the most exacting blonde or brunette could expect.

## "OYSTER DREDGING," BY E. DUNCAN.

Is a pretty representation of our coast-fishing scenes. Our naval power is, after all, not in the huge craft that transport the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, but in the hardy collier of our east coast, and the little galliot of our Channel. We are the successors of the maritime power of the Dutch, and, like them, we abound in marine-painters both in oil and water colour. Mr. Duncan gives this scene with his usual ability.

## "HOME AND THE HOMELESS," BY MR. T. FAED.

This has all Mr. Faed's usually clear, pretty painting, and a happier and more distinct subject than he sometimes gets hold of. Home is home, be it ever so humble, and the plain fare and stable habitation of the peasant are looked on by the itinerant family with eyes that show the contrast is felt. The itinerant mother is a fine specimen of nature, middle-aged beauty, but with, perhaps, rather too much of the fine lady disguised as a gipsy. The forlorn little sleeping daughter is charming, and the whole scene probable, almost affecting. Mr. Faed is so very pretty a painter that he does well to think carefully beforehand what he will represent. When he hits a good subject, as in the present instance, his neatness of handling is well bestowed.

## THE BANYAN TREE.

The banyan, or fig-tree of India, has ever attracted the notice and excited the wonder of travellers in the East. It is one of the most curious and interesting specimens of the botanical kingdom. Being naturally a quick grower, and possessing a weak, fragile wood, nature has managed to remedy this apparent defect and to support what otherwise would have been to the tree an unbearable and oppressive load of wood, by causing delicate tendrils to leave the under parts of the main branches at pretty regular intervals, and to gradually reach the ground, where, taking root they rapidly attain the size of stout trees, which serve to support the enormous branches, which, coming from two to three hundred feet from the parent stem, would otherwise have trailed along the ground.

The longest branch in the present sketch was 225 feet by actual measurement—that is, measuring in a direct line from the parent stem to the end of the branch; and it had twelve supports. The whole tree measured 1945 feet in circumference outside the branches; and although it covers nearly four acres of ground, it is by no means the largest banyan-tree that may be seen on the banks of the Ganges. From a distance a full-sized banyan-tree presents the appearance of a grove of trees.

Milton, in "Paradise Lost," makes a pleasing allusion to the banyan-tree (*ficus Indica*):—

The fig-tree; not that kind for fruit renowned,  
But such as at this day to Indians known  
In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms,  
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground  
The bearded twigs take root, and daughters grow  
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade:  
High over-arched, and echoing walks between:  
There oft the herdsmen sunning heat,  
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds.

*Paradise Lost*, B. ix., 1101.

The banyan-tree, of the large and spreading kind, is one of the most curious and interesting specimens of the botanical kingdom. Being naturally a quick grower, and possessing a weak, fragile wood, nature has managed to remedy this apparent defect and to support what otherwise would have been to the tree an unbearable and oppressive load of wood, by causing delicate tendrils to leave the under parts of the main branches at pretty regular intervals, and to gradually reach the ground, where, taking root they rapidly attain the size of stout trees, which serve to support the enormous branches, which, coming from two to three hundred feet from the parent stem, would otherwise have trailed along the ground.

In the sunbeams that struggle through the heavy foliage may be seen swarms of bright-coloured flies, insects, and musquitoes, fluttering

out their short lives, or an occasional shade-loving butterfly peculiar to the heaviest jungle.

Whilst this busy scene is being carried on high up in the branches, the road and shade beneath is swarming with troops of children at play or chasing the monkeys; village maidens in Indian file, balancing their water-pots on their heads, are seen returning from the neighbouring well; heavily-laden elephants; swift riders, with their gaily caparisoned horses; and weary foot-travellers are all seen reposing under the shade of this beautiful tree; whilst in the distance herds of buffaloes or humped cattle browse on the grass that has been bleached from want of sunshine.

In all the older stems of the tree abound owls, venomous snakes, scorpions, and lizards; and near these stems no one ever dreams of reposing.

TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,  
FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

MY LORD,—Having recently read a report of your Lordship's speech on Mr. Heywood's motion, in which I find the following passage—"I can only say that the Government will be at all times thankful to any persons who can suggest to them any thing within the competence of Government to propose, or within the scope of Parliament to entertain, which can really lead to the advance of science,"—I am encouraged by that declaration to lay before your Lordship a plan which I firmly believe would "really tend to the advance of science."

In England, it is admitted on all hands, there is an almost total absence of any means of rewarding men who, having a taste for scientific investigation, would, were it not for circumstances, devote their time and talents in the application of useful theories to the practice of every-day life. There are hundreds of men in the British dominions, whose scientific attainments, combined with sound practical common sense, would eminently qualify them to make beneficial researches with a view to ally science more closely with arts and manufactures; but they are precluded from so doing by a knowledge of the penury and trial to which they would inevitably become martyrs, and therefore, from want of encouragement, are obliged to work on in the dark, to follow the old beaten track, instead of becoming, as they might—

Lights of the world and demigods of fame.

The Fellowships of the Universities, which would enable practical men to study at their ease, and give the results of their labours as a compensation to the world for the *otium cum dignitate* which they enjoy at the public expense, are generally bestowed on mere theorists—men, with but few exceptions, whose vocations, taste, and previous education, prevent the remotest chance of their understanding, much less instructing others in, the practical bearing of scientific knowledge.

In addition to this want of encouragement, which prevents men from directing their attention or employing their time in the discovery and elucidation of the manner in which the laws of nature may be made available in our manufacturing *ateliers*, for the improvement of the different machines we employ, as well as for the proper understanding of the operations therein performed, we labour under the manifest disadvantage of not having any public institution or higher class of seminary for the instruction of our manufacturing populations in the theory and science upon which all their operations are founded. The machinist, in most cases, knows nothing of mechanics, although the study of applied mathematics generally would make him acquainted with principles which, when combined with his practical knowledge, could not fail to lead to the most important results. The same may be remarked of weavers, cotton-spinners, and others similarly employed. Calico-printers, dyers, &c., know, it is true, the effects of mordants; but they have hardly so much as a vague idea of chemical action which makes them so useful in fixing and rendering colours permanent. A knowledge of chemistry would be of the greatest value to them, to the ironfounder, to the limeburner, to the agriculturist, and to a host of others—who ought all of them to be made acquainted with the principles on which they work. The great majority of such persons now-a-days go through a series of evolutions by rote, without knowing why or wherefore, just as a parrot repeats a dialogue by rote. It may be argued by some, perhaps, that, if the manufacturing labourers were all of them well instructed in the principles on which their several handicrafts depend, they would each begin to think for themselves, and there would be an end to unity of purpose in any task on which they were jointly engaged. This objection might have been, perhaps, worthy of attention some years ago, when men were employed as mere machines, when their dead weight and motive power were alone in requisition; but now that machinery has come into such general use, the labour required from men is mainly mental, for the superintendence, guidance, and direction of such automaton machinery. The tendency of our constant, almost daily, progress, is to supplant manual labour by ingeniously-contrived self-acting machines; and such a consummation is not only highly desirable, but to a great extent extremely likely to be brought about. It would have the effect of raising men higher in the moral scale of existence, and make them have more self-respect, and more reliance on their own powers. They would soon find out the value of knowledge and invention; and, by applying them judiciously, and in a proper direction, they would individually be benefited, manufactures would be improved, and fabrication facilitated; and all classes of the community would participate in the advantages, and triumph in the result.

I would, therefore, propose—with the double object of giving an efficient and practically useful education to the people, as well as to the same time of advancing science—to establish an INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, which should be placed under the management of a board, composed of men who have distinguished themselves in useful studies, either as the authors of standard works connected with arts and manufactures, or who have, by invention or ingenuity, obtained an eminent name connected with matters of practical utility; and, at the same time I would propose that such an institution should be independent of all sectarian views and interests—that its sphere of action should be boundless as the range of thought, and coextensive with the universe—for such is the origin and object of this much-used but constantly misapplied term.

Further, I would propose that fellowships should be founded and professorships instituted, to give instruction in all the arts, processes, and operations connected with manufactures, besides collateral branches of study. These different chairs, however, should each and all be made to bear upon the one grand object to be kept constantly in view—viz., the industrial progress and prosperity of the world; and to this end the elucidation and development of the applied sciences, and the practical results to be derived from them, should be the principal object aimed at in determining on the lectureships and appointing the professors; and especial care should be taken to have courses delivered by able, practical men on all the known processes and manufactures, exemplifying in the class-room the various actual operations performed—from the first stage of preparing the raw material to the last of finishing off the manufactured article so as to fit it for use; something similar, but on a much more extensive scale, to the lectures given at Cambridge by the Jacksonian professor: so that arts and manufactures would be taught both in theory and practice, in the same manner precisely as chemistry, geology, or anatomy.

The Fellows of this University should not be mere drones living idly upon the funds of the institution without making any return; they should have their duties to perform. To them should be confided the task of preparing the textbooks to be used by the students. They should classify the various studies bearing directly on our manufactures; they should compile a complete course of instruction suited to the age, similar to the "Polytechnic papers"—only more practical, and treating solely on matters connected in some way with the manufacturing interests. They should also make experiments on a large scale with the view of verifying or exemplifying mathematical calculations, or for obtaining data, on which other deductions might be based. They should make accurate experiments to establish satisfactorily the strength of different materials, the amount of friction in various substances, together with its modifying causes; the relative tenacity of several fibres in common use—such as silk, cotton, flax, &c.—how they may be strengthened, and what will tend to injure their qualities; the position most favourable to each peculiar body for resisting compression, tension, torsion, sudden vibration, &c.; and the strains to which bodies are subjected, by determining the force exerted by the particles of different substances in a unity of section at a given distance from the neutral line, when sustained at intervals by props; and a great variety of other physical constants too numerous to be detailed here, which can only be correctly ascertained by scientifically-conducted experiments—the results of which should be carefully tabulated. They should also find out the height of mountains; the average

fall of rain in different districts; and collect statistical information bearing upon agriculture, arts, manufactures, &c.

This board should likewise have the power of conferring degrees; but the system should be altogether different from the exclusive practice pursued in our English Universities, where men are encouraged almost entirely to aim at answering ingenious *crack* questions, for which they are *crammed* by *grinders*—regardless of the great principles they ought especially to be made acquainted with, and a knowledge of which alone can make great men.

The system to be adopted should be to provide the most able professors in the various departments to be studied, who should deliver lectures for the benefit of the students. These lectures should be given in the class-room, the laboratory, the forge, the workshop, and the museum, as the case may require, and should be really valuable explanations (simply enunciated and properly illustrated by actual operations) of all the known theories and facts connected with the subject treated of, and thus would be afforded every possible facility for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge. The attendance at such lectures, however, should be optional; and when a candidate presented himself for his diploma he should be examined on *principles* and *practice* alone, which he might answer in any terms he liked best; and, provided he proved himself acquainted with the subject, he should be admitted a member of the University without being asked from what authors he derived his information, in what school he studied, what creed he professed, or to what Sovereign he owed his allegiance. He should be given his degree according to absolute, not relative, proficiency; or rejected, as the circumstances might be, without fear or favour, when the capabilities of the candidate were fully ascertained either by  *viva voce* examination or by written answers to questions proposed by the examiners, and carefully calculated to elicit a man's abilities and powers of mind rather than any accidents of his intellect—such as ready perception, happiness of expression, boldness of character; and various other shades of disposition which, though extremely advantageous in themselves, are very far from being an absolute test of capability, talent, or genius; but which in our present institutions of learning are allowed a great deal too much weight, and which by presenting a showy exterior too often mislead, and for a time deceive even the learned.

It must be obvious that, as we are ever improving, no system of instruction can be supposed to perfect a man's knowledge. What we should aim at, then, should be to instruct men how to learn—how to acquire information continually; and in order to this we must teach principles, and at the same time we must guard against the fallacy of supposing that theoretical principles are all-sufficient; we must, in addition, teach the application of mathematical and immutable laws to practice and explain as far as we know (and set ourselves to learn when we do not) the manner and conditions in which they are modified by circumstances in their adaptation to the ever-varying applications of nature and of art. Useful rules and formulae may be given—not, indeed, as a *tabula mearum*—to meet every difficulty that may present itself, but as certain deductions from a number of experimentally-established or incontrovertibly-proved facts. The principles, however, on which they are founded should be strongly insisted upon, and repeatedly inculcated as addressing themselves to the student's judgment rather than to his memory (which may fail when he most requires the information) and as being capable of a more general application.

And here I would observe that no comparison between the idiosyncracies of intellect or peculiar tastes of the aspirants for industrial distinction should be made by competition; as, from what has been said above, men cannot be fairly judged by such a system, however they may find it advantageous to institute a comparison between their works. Minds are differently constituted, and one man may be formed greatly inferior to another in a particular pursuit or branch of learning, and yet be, if the truth were ascertained, infinitely superior to him in every other way.

This plan of extending the benefits of a University education to the working classes, in addition to the incalculable improvements it must of necessity introduce into the processes, machinery, and manufactures of our country, would have the desirable effect of raising men above the brutalising tendencies which make us often blush for human nature; of elevating their feelings and refining their minds, by giving them a taste for mental enjoyment which could not fail to wean them from the dangerous gratification of sensual pleasures, the ever-springing sources of all the miseries which we entail upon ourselves—

In every form of death and every woe.

And, from the experience we now have gained by the success of the penny postage, baths and washhouses for the working classes, excursion railway trains, and cheap publications of every kind, it may be confidently asserted, or at all events presumed, that an Industrial University on a plan such as I propose, if well established in the first instance, might eventually be made not only self-supporting but also highly remunerating.

This University should be established on as broad a basis as possible, and should admit as corresponding members illustrious foreign *savans*, whose labours have been instrumental in promoting the advancement of practical science, manufactures, or art. Such honorary members might be invited to establish similar institutions in their own countries; and, as some climates are more favourable than others to certain processes, owing to the nature of the soil, peculiarities of temperature, &c., we should gain by their experience and co-operation; and in process of time we might thus be enabled to render indigenous the rare exotics of foreign manufactures, by acclimating them by degrees on our sea-encircled shores; and "thus art would in measure supply"—

What Nature, alas! has denied

To the delicate growth of our isle.

With this view the members of all foreign Universities founded on this novel model should be eligible to be admitted to *ad eundem* degree; and likewise the members of the Société des Arts et Métiers of France, the Ecole des Mines of Belgium, &c., should be admitted as honorary members of the Industrial University.

The Fellows of such an institution would be the proper persons to judge in all cases of disputed patents; and, indeed, in them might be advantageously vested the rights of granting patent protection in the first instance. They might also obtain the co-operation of officers of Engineers and scientific men, residing, for the purpose of carrying on railway or other works, in foreign lands. They might lend them instruments of precision, &c., and direct their attention to particular points of interest, requesting them to furnish additional information connected with the country in which they may be for the time located.

I trust that your Lordship will see in this specific measure for the advancement of science, and more than that, a plan which at the same time has the advantage of carrying out in a superior and unprecedented degree the useful education of the people. If your Lordship's administration should put this suggestion into practice it will have an additional claim on the gratitude of the country. Future poets will identify your name with an institution founded in complete conformity with the spirit of the age; and, when contemplating the magnificent pile which your Lordship has now the opportunity of rearing, they may speak in the same rapture of its founder, as Gray did of the patron of his "Alma Mater" when he composed those beautiful lines—

Ye lofty spires, ye antique towers,  
That crown the wat'ry glade,  
Where grateful science still adores  
Her Henry's holy shade.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,  
WM. H. VILLIERS SANKEY.

THE HINDOO CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.—The writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Supreme Court on the application of Baba Padmanjee, a native convert to Christianity, to produce the body of his wife Nuthieby, was returned, when the young woman appeared in Court. Being examined by Sir Matthew Sausse through the interpreter, she declared that she had perfect liberty to go where she liked, and that no restraint whatever was placed over her movements. She did not wish to go back to her husband, which she stated she said of her own accord, without any one's instigation. The Advocate-General then requested that her husband might have an interview with her in a private room; but Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of the father of the young woman, opposed the application, on the ground that her consent should be first obtained. Sir M. Sausse then directed that she should be taken to the chamber of the Chief Justice, whither he himself proceeded with the interpreter; and as Nuthieby, upon being confronted with her husband, expressed a desire to go back to her father's house, the Court made no order in the matter.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussian telegraphs had a surplus revenue in 1855 of 101,431 dollars, and the estimates for 1856 figure in the budget for no less than 202,467 dollars. Experience shows that low prices are the greatest inducements for the general use of the telegraphs on the part of the public.



## NEW ZEALAND.

SINCE the discovery of gold in Australia public attention has been mainly directed to the progress of that flourishing colony; while New Zealand, within a few days' sail of the auriferous continent, and possessing within itself the most varied and most abundant industrial resources, has received of late years but small notice from the newspaper press. Only sixteen years have elapsed since a native cannibal feast might have been witnessed in the islands of New Zealand; but now the reclaimed savages may be seen, "neatly clad in English dresses, assembled for Christian worship on the Sabbath-day, singing, in English, the Evening Hymn, in a manner to put to shame many an English congregation."\* It is stated in the Bishop of New Zealand's Pastoral Letter of 1855, that one hundred and fifty coasting vessels bring native produce into the port of Auckland. Five large rivers, navigated by innumerable canoes, bring down from the heart of the country the flour ground in more than twenty native water-mills. Fifty thousand natives draw their supplies of clothing, tobacco, and hardware from the stores of the province of Auckland, paying a large share of the indirect taxation of the country. No longer engaged in the fierce wars formerly waged by tribe against tribe, the aborigines have become an industrious community, largely consuming British manufactures. Such is their probity, that Mr. Swainson, who has lived fourteen years in the colony, declares that many of them have accounts in the books of the tradesmen of a single settlement alone to the amount of several thousand pounds. In the year 1852 the value of the exports from the port of Auckland amounted to £51,100; in the year 1854 they had increased to £156,645. In addition to the natives, the European population now amounts to 40,000 souls; the Customs' duties yield a revenue of £100,000, and at the present date the exports are computed at more than a quarter of a million. As the early difficulties which ever attend schemes of colonisation have now been conquered, the progress of New Zealand must be accelerated from year to year in a rapidly-increasing ratio; and, at no distant period the position of the city of Auckland, overlooking two harbours, may entitle it to be called the "Corinth of the South," as the Bishop of the diocese has predicted. Our famous circumnavigator, Captain Cook, pointed out the locality on which Auckland stands as the true site for the future capital of the country. Its position and advantages have been thus described by the Rev. Richard Taylor:—

Seated on a neck of land which projects into a landlocked harbour, it has a water frontage on both sides, and into this harbour the Thames empties itself by a gulf bearing its name, which gives access to that part of the interior; in fact, Auckland Harbour may be said to form the corner of an inland sea of about one hundred miles in extent, opening up all the adjoining country, by numberless arms and creeks, to a secure trade with the country. Nor is this the extent of its local advantages. Auckland stands on a neck of land which is only five miles across to the large harbour of Manukau, on the western side, and from it there is the most direct and expeditious communication with the Cook's Straits settlements, which are now regularly visited by a steamer.

The Dutch navigator Tasman may fairly be considered the first European who visited New Zealand, though that honour has been claimed for Juan Fernandez; while some French writers, eager for the fame of their country, have asserted that Binot Paulin De Gonneville has not only priority over Tasman, but is entitled to the laurels awarded to Magellan for the discovery of Australia; but they can only appeal to doubtful traditions. Captain Cook rediscovered the islands in 1769, and was the first who gave a complete account of them. From the date of his visit up to the year 1815 New Zealand was occasionally visited by whalers, who described the natives as savages and cannibals, and its inhospitable shores were shunned by the mariner. In 1815 the Rev. Mr. Marsden introduced Christianity among the natives of the Bay of Islands. Other missionaries followed his pious example, and the natives were gradually reclaimed from heathenism. The ferocious manners of the aborigines being softened by the influence of Christian principles, settlers gradually established themselves in the country, and applied themselves to the development of its industrial resources; but, becoming alarmed by the presence of runaway sailors and of convicts escaped from New South Wales, they applied to the British Government for protection, and Mr. Busby was sent to New Zealand, as Resident; but he was unable to repress disorder. In 1837 Captain Hobson was appointed British Consul, and instructed by the Home Government to treat with the natives for the cession to the British Crown of certain parts of the New Zealand islands. In this negotiation he succeeded, concluding the treaty of Waitangi, in 1840, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the colony. By that treaty the Queen of England became invested with all the rights and powers of sovereignty within the islands of New Zealand, she in return guaranteeing to the chiefs and native tribes, their families, and all individuals belonging to them, the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession of their lands, estates, forests, fisheries, and other properties which they might possess collectively or individually, so long as they might wish to retain them in their own possession; but conceding to the Queen the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors might be disposed to alienate. Subject to this restriction alone, the natives of New Zealand became invested with all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Security being afforded to settlers, the tide of emigration began to flow into New Zealand in a fuller volume from the mother country; and our capitalists, ever eager for investments at home and abroad, determined to purchase land in the new colony. The New Zealand Company was formed, and fabulous wealth was expected when the soil was cultivated. The nature of these speculations will be better understood by giving the terms of some of the land-jobbing bargains.

In 1844 the New Zealand Company purchased the Otakan district on the east coast, comprising 400,000 acres, paying for this block of land the sum of £2400, being something under three halfpence per acre for the best soil in the island. For the sum of £200 down, and the promise of a similar sum per annum so long as they should live, Mr. Wentworth induced seven chiefs of the Middle Island who chanced to be at Sydney, to sell to him, conjointly with four other persons, twenty millions of acres in Middle Island. Now, as these and other transactions of a similar character took place after the Treaty of Waitangi, which vested the right of pre-emption over all land which the natives wished to sell in the Crown, their validity was called in question. The land-jobbers desired to set aside the treaty; and in one of their addresses to Lord Stanley (then Colonial Minister), ventured to use the following extraordinary language:—

We have always had very serious doubts whether the Treaty of Waitangi, made with naked savages by a Consul invested with no plenipotentiary powers, without ratification by the Crown, could be treated by lawyers as anything but a praiseworthy device for amusing and pacifying savages for the moment.

The Colonial Minister gave the following answer, which reflects upon him high honour:—

Lord Stanley is not prepared, as her Majesty's Secretary of State, to join with the New Zealand Company in setting aside the treaty of Waitangi.

after obtaining the advantages gained by it, even though it might be made with naked savages, or though it might be treated by lawyers as a praiseworthy device for amusing and pacifying savages for the moment. Lord Stanley entertains a different view of the respect due to the obligations contracted by the Crown of England; and his final answer to the demands of the New Zealand Company must be, that, so long as he has the honour of serving the Crown, he will not admit that any person, or any Government acting in the name of her Majesty, can contract a legal, moral, or honorary obligation to despoil others of their lawful or equitable rights.

We pass over the insurrection of the native chief Heke, provoked by these attempts to wheedle the natives out of the land for the veriest trifle, and the consequent fear they entertained of being ultimately made slaves; neither shall we dwell on the ephemeral existence of the Canterbury Association. We will only observe on the several arrangements at which cupidity has aimed, that of all the monstrous projects at which avarice and tyranny have stretched forth their greedy and unclean hands, none has been more monstrous than that which proposed to parcel out the soil of a whole country among a body of absentee proprietors. Mr. Swainson has clearly put the case of the British Government—a case founded in honour, justice, and humanity.

It was (he says) an experiment about to be tried whether it were possible to bring two distinct portions of the human race, in the opposite conditions of barbarism and civilisation, into immediate contact, without the destruction of the uncivilised race; or whether, indeed, in rendering the colonisation of a barbarous country possible, the Christian missionary is not also at the same time the pioneer of the destruction of the heathen people. Such were the questions involved in the colonisation of New Zealand.

The object of the New Zealand Constitution Act, now the law of the land, was to bring within its pale the two distinct races of aborigines and Europeans. Both were to be placed on terms of perfect equality. The difficulty was increased by the fact of the colony being composed of six detached settlements—Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago—more than one hundred miles apart, without the facilities of intercommunicating roads. This obstacle against unity and a central authority was acknowledged when the future constitution was discussed in the British Parliament, and the solution of the problem was wisely left to the colonists themselves.

Each province (writes Mr. Swainson) has a Superintendent, elected by the people, and a Legislative Council. The Provincial Council has general legislative jurisdiction (save in a few excepted cases) within the province. For the colony at large there is a General Assembly, having jurisdiction over the whole of the islands, and having an over-riding power over the provincial Legislatures. The General Assembly is composed of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Representatives. The members of the Legislative Council hold their offices for life, by the appointment of the Crown; the members of the House of Representatives are all elected by the people. The elective franchise is without distinction of race, and is equivalent to household suffrage. Every person qualified as an elector is qualified to vote for Superintendent, Provincial Council, and House of Representatives; and every person, without distinction of race, who is qualified as an elector, is eligible, without further qualification, for the office of Superintendent, member of the Provincial Council, and member of the House of Representatives.

Such are the leading provisions of the Constitution. They are favourable to liberty and to its growth. The natives have not yet availed themselves of their political privileges, but they are secured to them as an inheritance, and they may exercise their rights whenever they please. Thus England has laid the foundation of another free empire in the Southern Sea.

NOTES OF NEW INVENTIONS, &c.  
BY JOHN BOURNE, C.E.

## RESEARCHES RESPECTING HEAT, LIGHT, &amp;c.

THE recent investigations of Mr. Joule, of Manchester, and Professors Thomson and Rankine, of Glasgow, relative to the mechanical equivalent of heat, have already illustrated in a remarkable manner many of the most obscure points of physical science, and promise to be productive of results not inferior to any which have been reached since the days of Newton. About twelve years ago Mr. Joule demonstrated that the mechanical power expended in overcoming the friction of any machine produces an amount of heat of equivalent value to the power expended, so that, if this heat could be employed again in an engine which worked without waste or loss, it would exactly reproduce the power which had been expended in generating it. It is obvious that as heat is producible by a machine without any waste of its own substance, or is producible in water by agitation without the quantity of water being diminished, heat cannot be a material substance, and both heat and light are produced by vibrations similar to those which produce sound. The steam generated in a boiler when condensed by cold water, as is done in a condensing-engine, produces a certain quantity of warm water; but a given quantity of steam thus condensed will not produce the same temperature in the water which has accomplished the condensation if such steam has been employed to work an engine as it will produce if it has not been employed to generate power. For, as power is equivalent to heat, the steam which is employed to generate power would, unless there were a reduced temperature in the water which has accomplished the condensation, exhibit when the power was turned into heat a larger amount of heat than the steam contains, or the engine would be a heat-generating engine, which is impossible. The amount of power produced in a steam-engine, therefore, is measurable by the amount of heat which has disappeared from the hot well, or, in other words, which cannot be discovered in the water by which the condensation of the steam has been accomplished; and in a perfect engine, in which the whole heat was turned into power, there would be no rise in the temperature of the hot well at all over the temperature of the water admitted to perform the condensation. The greater the difference of temperature between the boiler and condenser the more effectual will any given quantity of coils be in generating power; and it is because air is the use of a far higher temperature than is possible in the case of steam that it realises a very superior economy. Steam-engines, I am persuaded, cannot last for another twenty years. There are constructive impediments to the employment of air-engines which, however, are not very difficult of suppression; and they will be surmounted speedily, so soon as practical engineers are thoroughly satisfied of the superior performance attainable by air-engines, and which, therefore, it is important widely to announce. Mechanical power being convertible into heat, electricity, and also into light, it becomes easy to estimate the mechanical value of those agents; and a key is thus afforded whereby these heretofore inscrutable departments of science may be brought under the dominion of mechanical laws. Professor Rankine ascribes the elasticity of gases to a centrifugal action of their particles; and Professor Thomson, by a very ingenious process, makes an estimate of the density of the ether, or atmosphere, filling the interstellar spaces, by determining first the mechanical value of a cubic mile of sunlight and the velocity of the vibrations by which light is caused, and he knows then, by the usual laws of mechanics, that with the given velocity of motion the density must be such as to produce the specified amount of mechanical power.

## OIL FROM THE AVOCADO PEAR-TREE.

The Avocado pear-tree (*Lucina Persici*), a native of the West Indies, produces a highly oleaginous fruit, which yields an oil that promises to be useful in the arts. The Governor of Trinidad lately forwarded some specimens of this oil to Professor Hofmann, who states that the oil has an acid principle in it which he has been unable to separate, and also contains much mucilage; but that when treated with a small quantity of sulphuric acid, after the manner practised in France for the refinement of rape oil, a very excellent oil for purposes of illumination was obtained, being, in fact, as good nearly as sperm oil. The oil is also very suitable for the manufacture of soap, either in its unbleached state or after having been bleached with chlorides.

## OIL FROM PETROLEUM AND COAL.

Mr. Bancroft, of Liverpool, has patented a method of manufacturing oil from the petroleum, or earth oil, found in Burmah and other

countries of the East, which is as follows:—The crude petroleum, or earth oil, as imported, is placed in a cast-iron still of ordinary construction, to the centre or body of which a spiral worm of copper is fixed, attached to a steam-pipe passing out of the side near the bottom, and communicating with an ordinary steam-boiler capable of resisting a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch. The copper worm should be open at the top, and terminate one foot above the cylindrical part of the still, or one foot within the dome. The still should be supplied with longitudinal copper condensing-pipes placed in an iron or wooden cistern lined with lead, which is to be supplied also with a steam-pipe communicating with the boiler, and filled with water. The still is charged with the crude petroleum, the first part of the distillation being carried on by the aid of high-pressure steam being passed through the spiral worm until the most volatile parts, among which is eupion, are driven off; the steam so applied should not be less than fifty and not more than sixty pounds pressure to the square inch. Fifty pounds pressure is found to answer in practice. The distillation is then continued, aided by a gentle fire placed underneath the still, until one-fifth part of the contents of the still have passed over into the receiver, and that one-fifth part is found to be eupion nearly pure. The contents of the receiver are then discharged into another vessel, and kept separate from the further distillation which is continued, the fire being urged and the steam supplied still until the remaining ninety-five parts, or nearly so, have over; these will be impure eupion, that is eupion combined with oil-carbo-hydrogens, holding a large quantity of paraffine in solution, as called eupion oil, the production of which is the object of the second course of distillation. During the latter part of this distillation large quantities of paraffine and a small part of pyrene pass over; and great care must be taken to keep the condensing-pipes at a temperature of about 80 degs. Fahrenheit at the middle of the distillation, gradually raising it to about 120 degs. Fahrenheit towards the end. This object is obtained by means of the steam-pipe passing into the water contained in the refrigeratory cistern surrounding the condensing-pipes. There will remain a residuum in the body of the still, after the charge has been worked off, containing a large quantity of paraffine; this is placed in an iron retort (similar to those used in gas-works), and is heated to a low red heat; paraffine vapours pass off, and are condensed by means of a straight iron condensing-pipe of at least three inches in diameter, issuing from the interior of the retort, and maintained at a temperature of about 120 degs. Fahrenheit, by passing it through a cistern of hot water kept at a uniform temperature of 120 degs. Fahrenheit, or thereabouts, throughout the distillation. The impure paraffine thus produced is mixed with the eupion oil before mentioned, or it may be purified. A very useful oil called paraffine oil is now manufactured by Mr. James Young on a large scale. It is obtained from coal by distilling it at a low temperature.

## AN IMPROVED SOLE FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. Hubbard has contrived a new species of sole for boots and shoes which appears calculated to remedy some of the defects heretofore existing in them. In gutta-percha soles it has been found that a thin projecting rim forms around the inferior edge, which is a disfigurement; and, moreover, if the foot should happen to be rested on the hot bars of a grate, a deep indentation is formed, which may destroy the sole altogether. Mr. Hubbard, instead of affixing the gutta-percha sole in the usual unprotected manner, affixes to the bottom of the shoe or boot a rim of sole-leather, and within this rim he applies the gutta-percha sole, which is of the same thickness as the sole, so as to form with it a continuous surface. Such a sole has the appearance of a leather sole, and is shielded by the leather rim from accidental injury. At the same time it has the dryness and warmth conferred by the use of gutta-percha.

## MACHINE FOR CLEANING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Machines for cleaning boots and shoes have long been in use in the great hotels in the United States, and Mr. F. Ayckbourn has recently patented a machine of this kind in this country. He employs a framework which supports a spindle, on which are placed one or more sets of concave brushes, and a small feed-brush dipped into a contiguous trough supplies the blacking. The spindle being put into revolution carries with it the annulus of brushes, and the shoes or boots being presented to the revolving brushes are cleansed, blacked and polished in an effectual manner. It is clear that in a machine of this kind the brushes may be applied either externally or internally upon the revolving annulus, and the machine may be made to brush clothes as well as shoes, taking the precaution to employ different circles or brushes for the different purposes. The machine is put in motion by a band from a steam-engine, or other moving power.

## IMPROVED RAILWAY CHAIRS.

A patent has been taken out by M. Normandy for an improved construction of railway chairs, which promises to be of importance. The chairs of railways are the cast-iron sockets in which the rails rest, and which attach them to the wooden beams or sleepers stretching across the railway, and which sleepers are covered up finally with gravel. The improved railway chairs, instead of being formed of cast iron, are formed of wrought iron. In their manufacture a long bar of the configuration proper for the chairs is rolled out in the same manner as the rail itself, and is then cut into short lengths, each of which forms a chair. A similar result would be attained by rolling the rail with lugs projecting from it at intervals, upon which lugs the rail would rest, and by which it would be secured.

## NEW MODE OF PRESERVING MEAT.

A patent has been taken out by M. Martin de Lignac, of Paris, for a new mode of preserving meat, which is as follows:—The raw meat is first to be cut into cubes of about an inch square, and subjected in hot-air chambers to a current of air at twenty-five to thirty degrees centigrade, until, by the continuous and energetic action of this current, the meat has lost about fifty per cent of its weight. It is to be then powerfully compressed in cylindrical tin boxes, so that a vessel capable of holding about a quart shall receive eight rations, the whole (vessel, liquor, and meat) weighing from two pounds to two pounds and a half, and representing five pounds weight of fresh meat. The operation is conducted by filling with concentrated liquor any space left in the box. The cover is then to be soldered on, and the box and its contents are submitted in a cooking-vessel (or digester) to a temperature sufficiently high to produce steam in the box. It will be understood that by this cooking the water remaining in the meat will be partially converted into steam, and will expand the tissues and render them fit for the ulterior absorption of the water when immersed therein, causing them readily to assume their original volume, and to be more promptly acted upon by the consequent cooking operations.

## HOT-AIR LOCOMOTIVE.

The paper called the *Schaffhauser Anzeiger* states that a locomotive engine driven by hot air, constructed at the Novelty Works, in New York, was tried recently on the Paterson Railway, and attained a speed of eighty miles an hour. It cost 40,000 dollars, and weighs forty tons. This engine is worked by the products of the combustion carried on in the furnace mixed with some steam which is introduced thereto. The apprehension is expressed in the paper from which I quote, that such an elastic fluid as is used in this engine must have a corrosive action on the internal machinery of the engine itself, and in this opinion I concur.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR BARRISTERS?—Not more than sixty-five the Nisi Prius cases were entered for trial on the whole of the present Oxford Circuit, or exactly half a case to each barrister on the circuit. The barristers on the Oxford Circuit have still more reason to look with dismay on their prospects. During the last assizes not a quarter of them were employed. In the Nisi Prius Court especially the business (such as it was) was confined to three or four gentlemen.

SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER.—In Andrew Bonde's "Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge, 1542," we find under the head "Navarre":—"The chief towne is Pamplona, and there is another towne called Saynt-Domingo, in the which towne there is a church, in the which is kept a white cocke and a hene. And every pidgeon that goeth or cometh by way to Saynt-Domingo in Compestel had a white fether to set on his hat." Bonde then proceeds to tell a marvellous tale about this cock and hen; which, however, do not appear to be connected with the pidgeons' white feather, otherwise than in his ineffectual language.—*From Notes and Queries.*

\* New Zealand. By William Swainson, H.M. Attorney-General for New Zealand, and Speaker of the Legislative Council of the General Assembly. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.





THE BANYAN TREE—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPT SHERWILL.



## ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.



THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

AIR, "CARE, THOU CANKER OF OUR JOYS."  
The Symphonies and Accompaniment by FRANK MORI.

*Andantino.*

Trust - ing heart! tho' men de-ceive thee,

*mf* *p*

Tho' good for - tune's noon be past, Tho' the friends of sum - mer leave thee, Fear - ful of the

win - try blast; Love re-mains, if these for - sake thee, True, aye, tru - er than be - fore;

Why should world - ly sor - rows break thee? Heart! take courage— sigh no more.

*f*



## ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

## THE TRUSTING HEART.

TRUSTING heart! tho' men deceive thee,  
Tho' good fortune's noon be past,  
Though the friends of summer leave thee,  
Fearful of the wintry blast;  
Love remains, if these forsake thee,  
True, aye, truer than before;  
Why should worldly sorrows break thee?  
Heart! take courage—sigh no more.

What tho' tempests gather o'er us;  
Storms not always vex the sea;  
Sunshine yet may gleam before us;  
There are calms for thee and me.  
Fortune's gifts are unavailing,  
Ours are gifts she never bore;  
Love unchanging, hope unfailing;  
Heart! take courage—sigh no more.

NOTE ON THE MELODY BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

"CARE, THOU CANKER OF OUR JOYS."—The charming though brief melody composed for the Rev. Dr. Grant's song, "Care, thou canker," has been attributed to Mr. John Garth, of Durham, the adapter of English words to Marcello's Psalms. It appears to have consisted of only eight bars; but in the year 1783, on being introduced by William Shield into the pastoral opera of "Rosina" to the words, "When the rosy morn appearing," eight bars were added, and it was arranged by Shield as a trio.

## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OVER THE WATER.

PROTECTION, it must be owned, has the keenest of eyes. She dives into every nook and corner of the world's industry to levy her Custom-house pence. You would think that so great and lordly a personage would scorn petty items. But no. There is not a wolf's tooth in the woods of the north, there is not a skin running about the wilds of Algeria, upon which she has not set her price. It is in France especially that we may watch her at work with the imports offered by foreign industry to Frenchmen. Here we find her counting over the various articles that are, may be, or might, could, would, or should be, brought to her frontier, with the nervous selfishness of an old landlady. Everything, or nearly everything, pays something to her toll-keepers: let an unhappy traveller arrive upon her coast with a box of leeches, and at once she gravely prepares to count them, levying tennepence upon every thousand. Nor will the man who appears at her Custom-house with a barrel of oysters fare better; for Protection, dressed in the Imperial green and the bright blue pantaloons peculiar to Boulogne, Havre, Dieppe, and, in short, all French sea-ports, will at once proceed to inquire whether these popular shell-fish are natives of France, or the fruit of a foreign bed. In the latter case she will proceed to count them; and if they have been carried in a French ship she will levy 1s. 3d. upon every thousand, while, if they have been conveyed in a foreign vessel, her toll will be 4s. 2d. on the thousand. But her dealings with oysters do not end here. She evidently bears a peculiar ill-feeling towards the oyster in a condition of pickle, for she levies upon it, whether native or foreign, a duty of 20s. per two gross hundredweight if it arrive in a French ship; but if, in addition to the aggravation of approaching the shores of France in a complete pickle, the oyster adds the offence of travelling in a foreign vessel, then green-coated Protection claims 22s. 1d. for every two gross hundredweight. In the same way she retaliates upon the dried skin of the sea-dog—levying upon it 11s. 2d. per two gross hundredweight if it travel in a French ship, and 15s. 7d. if it journey in a foreign bottom. Ordinary people have a strong dislike to vipers; but French Protection so loves them that she lets them through her Custom-house free. She treats multipedes in the same handsome manner; while she falls upon cantharides to the tune of fifty shillings, or fifty-four shillings and eightpence, per net two hundredweight, according to the bottom in which they arrive. Civet, however, is met with a demand of no less than ninety-eight shillings and fourpence for every net two pounds and a fifth; while the tails of musk-rats are pulled at to the extent of twenty shillings for the above weight. Upon castor-oil a duty of one hundred and forty-seven shillings per two net hundredweight is levied, even if it swim in a French ship. But the above vagaries of French Protection are very simple matters when compared with the lady's expectations from wolves' teeth, upon which she charges one penny per two gross hundredweight. The duty, it must be owned, is low; and, we should think, can hardly protect the proprietors who rear a few very lean wolves in the southern forests of France from the competition even of Norway and Sweden. She knows, however, the relative value of a leopard's skin and a wolf's tooth; and charges no less than one shilling on the former. Still, her appreciation of the animal kingdom is purely commercial; for while she imposes a duty of one shilling on the skin of the ounce or jaguar, she classes the lion with the zebra, and takes sixpence indifferently on the skin of either. Even the hyæna's skin is rated only twopenny under that of the king of the forest.

As we have declared already, French Protection finds no product too insignificant nor too rare for her list. She even rates manna at sixty-four shillings and twopenny for two net hundredweight, while she admits birdlime free! The lady has, however, some sentiment, it must be confessed; for, while she deals hardly with British cottons, and, till the other day, absolutely prohibited British cutlery to pass through her Custom-house, she disdains to make a charge for mistletoe or to touch orange-leaves. The latter she admits gratis, adding with really a touching delicacy, "stalks included." French sentiment, moreover, disdains to meddle with rose-leaves; they pass the Custom-house free, even when they appear in the prosaic form of "cakes." And still they must, if imported for commercial use, arrive in considerable quantities; for, according to Mr. E. Thornton, in his "Gazetteer of the Continent of India," between 500 and 600 pounds weight of leaves are required, in Cashmere (where, according to Hügel, the flower is produced of surpassing fragrance as well as beauty), to produce one ounce of attar. Still, before so very poetic a product, even French Protection takes off her cap. Not that the French perfumer gathers the oil like the Indian of Cashmere, with the blade of a sword-lily, it is true; still, to tax rose-leaves would be "trop fort." There is, however, a difference between natural and artificial beauty; between the colour of health and the hue imparted by the hare's foot; and this difference is fully recognised at the French Custom-house; for whereas rose-leaves pass free, powders for the skin pay twenty shillings for two hundredweight gross; pomades of all kinds, ninety-nine shillings and twopenny for the same weight net; and white cosmetics, seventy-nine shillings and twopenny. French Protection, being a vigorous lady herself, has no kind of sympathy with young girls who affect hysterics or fainting fits; consequently she has no kind of scruple in taxing smelling-salts from Cyprus to the extent of seven shillings and sixpence per two pounds and one-fifth net weight.

With an easy step we pass along the French Customs' list, to the

word gingerbread. The French are great lovers of gingerbread. It is, as with us, the staple food at fairs and *ducasses*, at *barrière* balls, and on holidays in the Paris suburbs. Still, French Protection, while she professes faith in the light-pastry fingers of her sisters, is not certain that gingerbread of excellent quality may not be made beyond the French frontier; therefore, to be on the right side, to protect the gingerbread of her fair countrywomen from insult, she levies half-a-guinea upon every two gross hundredweight of foreign gingerbread brought to her Custom-house. We wonder that the schools of France have not risen as one boy, to insist upon the abolition of a duty that so directly affects their staple article of holiday food. From the rights of school-boys, we pass on lightly to the loves of school-girls—mirrors. Dame Protection, with the severity of a model matron, shakes her head over these vanities. She is resolved to tax them according to the thickness of the silvering and the area of the glass. She proceeds in the following way:—"Mirrors, silvered, more than 117-1000ths of an inch in thickness, having a surface of a least 100½ inches, 39½ inches square," thirteen shillings and threepence. After this, ladies will be only too easily enlisted in the cause of Free-trade. Much more moderate is Dame Protection when she approaches male attire; for, although we do not find *ciré-de-moustache* in the list of the tolls she levies, we perceive that she admits hats at the trifling cost of twopenny halfpenny each. Perhaps she believes that there is no foreign hat in existence fit for a French head; just as she appears to regard foreign art and literature as so much paper to be weighed. We find books classed under the general head of "Paper and its Applications," and generally admitted at eight shillings and fourpence per two hundredweight gross. The tariff appears to be uniform—for light literature as for blue-books. There are exceptions, however. Thus almanacks, in "dead or foreign" languages, are rated at eighty shillings per two hundredweight net; while scientific memoirs in the French language are passed at just half the above duty. Engravings and lithographs "for the portfolio and for ornament," can, it would appear, be estimated only by the scales, and are levied upon at the rate of two hundred and forty shillings per two net hundredweight; charts, engraved music, and tickets, being subject to similar treatment! Professor Wilson never wrote a more savage criticism on a writer than Dame Protection has here passed upon all writers. She weighs everything except arguments! Thus, billiard balls rolling under her observant eyes are marked to pay three shillings and fourpence per two pounds and one-fifth net weight! Even the lute suggests to her but the payment of one shilling and threepence; and upon the mendicant's hurdy-gurdy she stretches out her broad palm, and calls aloud, "Four shillings and twopenny, if you please!" She will even insist upon one penny per two hundredweight gross of broken glass that passes her frontier; and—but here the reader will become incredulous—she pockets one-tenth of a penny upon every two gross hundredweight of cinders coming to her from abroad. We have gleaned these eccentricities of Protection from a long list that might fill pages.\* They are curious, as evidence of the present state of commercial law in France; and as proof that the French Government, in carrying out its Free-trade policy, has to deal with a tariff that exhibits the most marvellous jealousy of everything foreign. And very fairly does the French Custom-house officer, with his cold politeness, represent the Protection of which he is the instrument. We who have noticed him casting a savage look down the holds of ships, or standing sentry with his Customs cloak around him while an active crew landed cotton or other goods; we who have seen him lying upon rocks at bold headlands, or squatting in a bay behind a mass of earth that screened him from the wind; we who have been asked by him, on many occasions, whether we had anything to declare—and have never been taken at our word that we had not (who has?)—can testify to the fact that he does his work thoroughly. Not a wolf's tooth escapes him, not a polecat's skin passes under his most sagacious nose without paying the farthing toll laid upon it by the law of France. There never were a hundred squirrels' tails in this world soft enough to brush by him without incurring the legal toll of twopenny halfpenny levied by French Protection. Billiard balls, carried by the man who in a minute could make a cannon with them, have not the power to arrest his demand for duty. He has written upon his buttons, "France expects that everything will pay its duty;" and, we repeat, it is no fault of the French Custom-house officer if even the fur of a single field-mouse (liable as it is to duty) passes the frontier untaxed.

\* "French Import Duties." Translated by G. W. Yapp. Stanford.

COFFEE-LEAF AS A BEVERAGE.—Why do we use the berries or beans of coffee for making a drinking beverage, while we only use the leaves of the tea-plant? In Sumatra, prepared coffee-leaves, as stated in Professor Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life," is the only beverage of the people. A Mr Ward, who resided in that country for a number of years, states that with "a little boiled rice and an infusion of the coffee-leaf a man will support the labours of the rice-field for days and weeks successfully, up to the knees in mud, under a burning sun or drenching rain." He states that he was induced to adopt it as his own daily beverage, and his practice was to take two cups of a strong infusion of it with milk in the evening, as a restorative after the business of the day. He found immediate relief from hunger and fatigue by its use. His bodily strength increased, and the mind was left clear and active. The natives of Sumatra prefer the leaf to the berry—they believe it more nutritious, and they do not plant it for the bean, as is done in Brazil and Java. If the leaf of the coffee-plant is so excellent, let some of our merchants inspect some of it, and give it at least a fair trial.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MONUMENT TO PASKIEWITZ.—A monument erected by the city of Warsaw to Marshal Paskiewitch was inaugurated on the 2nd inst. It contains a long inscription, setting forth his name, titles, dignities, and the principal incidents of his military career, which is stated to have begun under Paul I., and to have ended at the siege of Silistria, in 1854. The inscription commences thus:—"Here lies the body of Marshal Count Ivan Theodorovich Paskiewitch of Erivan, Prince of Warsaw. Born at Pultawa the 2nd June, 1782. Died at Warsaw the 1st February, 1856."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT MOSCOW.—Amongst other pilgrims to the holy city were, says a correspondent, two English clergymen, with their canonicals in their portmanteaus, attracted by a formal intimation that, in the sacerdotal portion of the Imperial procession, room would be found for the recognised priests of every Christian denomination. It will be somewhat of a novelty in Russian ceremonial to see two clergymen of the Church of England "assisting" the Greek Patriarch in one of the most important duties of his sacred office.

TIT FOR TAT.—In St. Petersburg there is a story in circulation of a reply that Sir Charles Napier gave the Grand Duke Constantine. The latter, after letting Sir Charles see all the arrangements and the entire strength of Cronstadt, asked him, in a chuckling sort of manner:—"Well, Admiral, and why didn't you come in?" To which Sir Charles replied by asking, "Pray, why did not your Imperial Highness come out?"

SYMPTOMS OF PROGRESS.—The European taste for music has of late made immense progress here. The Sultan has at present for his harem an excellent orchestra composed of women alone. One, in particular, is remarkable for her performance on the violin, her style of execution resembling exceedingly that of Theresa Milanollo. Very few harems are now without a pianoforte, and many of the Turkish ladies are excellent performers. The Sultan has signified his intention of building a theatre at Tophana.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

READERS.—There are four kinds of readers. The first is like the hour-glass; and their reading being as the sand, it runs in and runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second is like the sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third is like a jelly-bag, allowing all that is pure to pass away, and retaining only the refuse and the dregs. And the fourth is like the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, retain only pure gems.—*Coleridge.*

## THE LATE WAR.

NAMES OF  
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,  
SELECTED FOR RECOMMENDATION TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
THE FRENCH, TO RECEIVE THE DECORATION OF  
THE FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.  
*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty.*

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.  
Troop Sergeant-Major ROURKE TEEVAN (Regimental Number, 1159). Served in the campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, and Battles of Alma and Balaklava, in which action he led a troop and behaved gallantly. Was also present at the Battle of Inkerman, and throughout the campaign from 1854 to 1856.  
Sergeant SETH BOND (4091). Served in the campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, and Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. At Alma, when ordered to pursue and capture prisoners, he exhibited great subordination in sparing (at the suggestion of a staff officer) a Russian, who had wounded him, and also at the action of Balaklava his coolness and gallantry were noticed. He also served in the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1856.  
Lance-Corporal THOMAS HARRISON (1389). Served in the campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved very gallantly in galloping to the rescue of several comrades who were fighting against overwhelming odds. Was also present at the Battle of Inkerman, and through the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1856.  
Private CORNELIUS TEEHAM (1329). Served in the campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, and Battles Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly. Was also at the Battle of Inkerman, and served during the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1856.



## ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergeant WILLIAM KEMPTON, R.H.A. Landed at Varna with "I." troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and present in every skirmish and action in which the troop was engaged, including the Bulgank, Alma, McKenzie's Farm, Balaklava, Inkerman, &c. Joined "C." troop, 11th June, 1855, and went with the Light Brigade Cavalry to Eupatoria. Present in every affair with the enemy.  
Sergeant WILLIAM SCOTT, R.H.A. Served with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East. Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol.  
Drivers ROBERT SMEATON, R.H.A. Present with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East. Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. On 25th September, 1854, this man gallantly jumped into the river "Belbec," and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier, who would have been drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by Driver Smeaton. Lord Raglan expressed his admiration of this man's conduct to Major Maude, Royal Horse Artillery, who made it known to the troops.  
Gunner and Driver HENRY WOOD (1st Battalion). Served in five bombardments with zeal and gallantry, and exerted himself in bringing in a wounded Croat under a heavy fire in September bombardment.  
Gunner and Driver ROBERT BOTTFIELD (2nd Battalion). Five bombardments; one of a spiking party on 8th September, 1855, as volunteer.  
Acting Bombardier GEORGE GIBSON (3rd Battalion). Skirmish with Russian advanced posts, 19th September, 1854, Battle of Alma, taking Balaklava, Battle of Balaklava, repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, 26th October, 1854, and Battle of Inkerman; also served in the October, 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments.  
Acting Bombardier WILLIAM J. BURROWS (3rd Battalion). Skirmish with Russian advanced posts, 19th September, 1854; Battle of Alma, taking Balaklava, Battle of Balaklava, repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, 26th October, 1854, and Battle of Inkerman; also served in the October, 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments.  
Sergeant FREDERICK ILES (3rd Battalion). Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and throughout the siege.  
Gunner and Driver JOHN DOUGLAS (3rd Battalion). In the trenches during the October bombardments, and with the exception of one month, when employed as a servant, he regularly served in the trenches till the fall of the city, and took part in every bombardment.  
Bombardier WILLIAM HEWITT (3rd Battalion). Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, Shell Hill, 26th October, 1854, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th bombardments, and taking of the Quarries. Wounded in the head, 18th June, 1855.  
Gunner and Driver JAMES CANNELL (3rd Battalion). Distinguished himself during six bombardments.  
Gunner and Driver JOHN M'ARDLE (3rd Battalion). Volunteered for the spiking parties on the 18th June and 8th September, 1855. On 18th June, during the storming of the Redan, Gunner Glass left the advanced trenches of the right attack with a few men, and advanced towards the Redan. On getting about half-way he was badly wounded in three places. Gunner M'Arde crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, managed to get Gunner Glass on his back, and brought him back into the trenches.  
Gunner and Driver JOHN HAY (3rd Battalion). Served throughout the whole of the campaign from the first landing in Bulgaria, and has never been absent from the battery. Was wheel-driver of No. 6 gun at the Battle of Inkerman, and also zealously assisted in working that gun during the action, by performing the duty of a gunner.  
Sergeant RICHARD PERKINS (4th Battalion). Landed in the Crimea 26th December, 1854, and present in all the bombardments since that time. Recommended by Captain Walcott, Royal Artillery, for distinguished conduct. Specially recommended by Captain Oldfield, R.A., and forwarded by Lord Raglan, with his recommendation, for conduct in No. 8 battery on 13th and 14th April, 1855.  
Gunner and Driver GEORGE DAVIS (4th Battalion). Served in reserve at the Battle of Alma. At the Battle of Inkerman as a driver (both his horses killed). In the siege-train from 12th July till the fall of Sebastopol, including the two last bombardments.  
Gunner and Driver JOHN POWELL (5th Battalion). Distinguished himself in Sandbag Battery. When embrasure had caught fire, leaped into it, and extinguished the flame, under a very heavy fire. Served trench duty from December, 1854, to 8th September, 1855, in each bombardment.  
Sergeant CHRIST FITZSIMONS (5th Battalion). Served in the trenches from 6th March, 1855, to the reduction of the fortress without intermission. Present at the bombardments of 9th April, 8th June, 18th June, and 5th September, 1855. Directed the fire of the 8-gun Battery under the command of Captain Rogers, to cover the French columns attacking the Mamelon. Commanded the Mortar Battery (No. 10) on three occasions as a subaltern officer (the duties of the subalterns being severe). Armed the Quarries after they were captured by the troops.  
Sergeant JOHN ADAMS (6th Battalion). In trenches from December 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, including intermediate bombardments.  
Sergeant JOHN ACKLAND (6th Battalion). Present at the third and fourth bombardments. Wounded in August, 1855. Lost an eye.  
Corporal JAMES HAMILTON (6th Battalion). Was engaged at five bombardments. On 8th September, 1855, he was one of the spiking party in the attack on the Redan. He also carried a wounded captain of the 3rd Buffs from the Redan ditch to the advance trench. For this act he has been recommended for a distinguished medal.  
Corporal JOSEPH MILLIGAN (6th Battalion). Present at the Battle of Alma, and served in the trenches, and was present at all bombardments.  
Bombardier JOHN BOWER (7th Battalion). One of the spiking party on 8th September, 1855, for which duty he volunteered, and then greatly exerted himself in bringing in wounded men until wounded himself. He was present in the trenches during five bombardments.  
Gunner and Driver MICHAEL O'DONOHUE (7th Battalion). Served in five bombardments with zeal. One of the spiking party on 18th June as a volunteer.  
Gunner and Driver MICHAEL MALONEY (8th Battalion). At skirmish 19th September, 1854; Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; Tchernaya (in reserve); bombardments of 9th April, 6th and 17th June, 1855. Noticed on the field at Battle of Inkerman, by General Daeres, for his coolness and courage.  
Sergeant JOHN FAIRFAX (8th Battalion). At skirmish, 19th September, 1854; Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; Tchernaya (in reserve); bombardment of 8th April, 1855. Noticed on the field at Battle of Inkerman for his coolness and courage.  
Gunner and Driver JAMES MAGEE (8th Battalion). At skirmish, 19th September, 1854; Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; bombardments, 9th April, and 6th and 17th June, 1855. Noticed by Captain Smith during the bombardment.  
Acting Bombardier JOHN HAGAN (9th Battalion). Volunteered for the



assault on 16th June; present at the bombardments of 9th April, 16th and 17th June, 17th August, and 5th September, 1855.

Acting Bombardier CHARLES HENDERSON (9th Battalion). Volunteered for the assault on 8th September, 1855; present at the bombardments of 9th April, 6th and 17th June, 17th August, and 5th September, 1855.

Acting Bombardier DAVID JENKINS (11th Battalion). Spiked the guns in the redoubt on Canrobert's hill, 25th October, 1854; remained in the work after the Turks evacuated it; and, although the Russians were advancing rapidly up the hill, he did not quit the place until he had spiked every gun. Lord Raglan mentioned his name in a despatch, and by her Majesty's command the names of Gunner Jenkins and three others were forwarded to the Horse Guards, but no further notice was taken of the affair.

Sergeant JAMES MCGARRITY (11th Battalion). Present during the whole campaign. Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and 3rd and 4th bombardments. Took powder to the trenches on 17th October, 1854, under a very heavy fire.

Corporal PATRICK CONWAY (11th Battalion). At the Battle of Inkerman mentioned for very gallant conduct by Major Boothby, R.A., and Captain Henry, L. T. Corps, the latter of whom he assisted in rescuing from the enemy when severely wounded.

Gunner and Driver GEORGE BINES (11th Battalion). Present at the Battle of Inkerman; 3rd, 4th, and 5th bombardments. Favourably mentioned by Captain Jones, R.A., for his conduct on 6th September, 1855.

Gunner and Driver JAMES MCGRATH (11th Battalion). Assisted Sergeant Henry (who received 12 bayonet wounds in this service) in limbering up a gun surrounded by Russians at Inkerman.

Sergeant-Major WALTER FLOCKHART (11th Battalion). Landed with the siege-train. Served in the trenches during all five bombardments. Present at Inkerman. Was No. 1 of the gun where the parapet was blown out to allow it to bear on the Russians, advancing after the storming of the Malakoff. Slightly wounded in the head.

Corporal JAMES BROWNE (11th Battalion). Landed with the siege-train. Served in the trenches during all five bombardments. Present with the 18-pounders at Inkerman. Volunteered and went with spiking party on the 18th June, 1855.

Bombardier ANGUS SUTHERLAND (11th Battalion). Landed with the siege-train. Served in the 1st bombardment; severely wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell. Served again in the April and subsequent bombardments. At the explosion of the French gun-park was one of the first men to volunteer to carry away a number of live shells and crenels.

Gunner and Driver JOHN NORTON (11th Battalion). Landed in the Crimea with the siege train. Served in the trenches during all five bombardments. Volunteered to go out with the rocket tube in front of the 21-gun Battery. Went up with the 18-pounders at Inkerman, and attracted the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson.

Trumpeter JOHN MCCLAREN (11th Battalion). Came out at the commencement of the campaign. Was in Turkey. Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Volunteered and served as No. 6 of No. 2 Gun at that battle, after Colonel Daerces had taken his horse (his own having been shot).

Gunner and Driver JOHN VANCE (12th Battalion). Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Engaged on night fatigues during the whole siege, under fire, taking ammunition to the trenches.

Gunner and Driver PATRICK KNIGHT (12th Battalion). Engaged in all the bombardments, and rendered himself conspicuous by his general coolness and gallantry under fire. Wounded in the side by the bursting of a gun in the first bombardment.

Corporal MATTHEW FENTON (12th Battalion). In trenches before Sebastopol from 1st October, 1854, till 8th September, 1855, and was also present at the Battle of Inkerman.

Sergeant-Conductor JOB SMITH (Field Train Department). Landed in the Crimea on 30th September, 1854. Served in the trenches from the 17th October, 1854, to 8th September, 1855, and was present at the Battle of Inkerman with the two 18-pounder guns.

Sergeant-Conductor JOSEPH BUCHANAN (Siege Train Department). Served in six bombardments.

Sergeant-Conductor JAMES BOGGIE (Siege Train Department). Served in six bombardments.

Sergeant JOSEPH SMITH (6th Battalion). Constant duty in the trenches from December, 1854.

Sergeant JOHN McPHERSON (9th Battalion). Landed at Balaklava in September, 1854. Present during the whole siege and all the bombardments. Was in No. 7 Battery, left attack, the day it was opened and knocked to pieces. Was at Inkerman. Was slightly wounded on 20th October, 1854.

Sergeant HENRY BACCHUS (R.H.A.). Served throughout the Crimean campaign, at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, expedition to Eupatoria, &c. Distinguished for his zeal on all occasions.

Gunner and Driver RICHARD WOODBRIDGE (6th Battalion). Was present at all bombardments, and never absent from his duty in the trenches. Particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of 18th June, for his zeal and gallant conduct.

#### ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Colour-Sergeant KESTER KNIGHT (1249). Joined the army in the East at Scutari, May, 1854, and has served uninterruptedly, with the exception of a short time during which he was "sick absent" at Scutari. Present at every bombardment, and has received a medal with two clasps. Was specially selected by the late Colonel Tylden for important daily duties in the trenches of the right attack, and was subsequently recommended strongly by him for promotion, which he received.

Corporal JOHN ROSS (797). Served at Bomarsund, and joined the army in the East in December, 1854; since which time he has not been absent from the army. Mentioned specially for distinguished conduct in Brigade Orders, dated 22nd July, and 24th August, 1855, receiving a pecuniary gratuity on both occasions, by order of the Commander of the Forces.

Corporal ROBERT HANSON (824). Joined the army at the Katcha Bivouac, and has never been absent from it. Has received a medal and two clasps. Was selected for special duties in the trenches by the director of the left attack, who reported, at the close of the siege, that he had conducted the operations intrusted to him with ability and perseverance whilst under a heavy fire.

Second Corporal WALTER CONNING (252). Joined the army in the East at the commencement of the war, and has never been absent from it. Has received a medal with three clasps. Particularly distinguished himself by the steady and zealous performance of his duties in the advanced trenches, as well as in repairing embrasures; more especially on 7th June, 1855, during a bombardment.

Private JOHN PERIE (854). Joined the army in the East at Scutari, May, 1854, and has never been absent from it. Has received the war medal and four clasps. Distinguished himself by frequent good service in the trenches, and especially at the assault on the Redan, on 18th June, 1855.

#### THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.

Colour-Sergeant CHARLES SARGEANT (3003). Embarked with the battalion in February, 1854. Served without intermission until the close of the war. Was present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman (wounded); siege and capture of Sebastopol. General distinguished conduct throughout the campaign.

Private ISAAC ARCHER (5606). Volunteered as one of the sharpshooters of the Brigade of Guards, in October, 1854. Was present in every action during the war.

Private THOMAS ELGER (4103). Served during the whole of the campaign. General good conduct in the trenches.

Private AARON HALE (4614). Present during the whole of the campaign. Favourably reported by the Engineer officer for his conduct on the night of the 24th August, 1855, in keeping his party at work in the advanced sap.

Private JAMES KING (3910). Served throughout the campaign; was present in every engagement. General good conduct in the trenches.

Private WILLIAM MYERS (4448). Distinguished conduct in the trenches in August, 1855, in volunteering to bring in wounded men from the front.

Private WILLIAM WILLIAMS (3739). Served throughout the whole of the campaign; and general good conduct in the trenches.

#### FIRST BATTALION COLDSTREAM REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.

Sergeant-Major SHEPPARD CARTER (2837). Served with the battalion from its embarkation in February, 1854, until the present time. Actually engaged in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol. Did good service as drill-sergeant, acting sergeant-major, and sergeant-major in times of sickness and difficulty in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the battalion.

Drill-Sergeant JOHN BURNETT (2538) and Sergeant WILLIAM REED (3191). Embarked with the battalion, February, 1854. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman, and served in the trenches throughout the siege.

Sergeant GEORGE WALDEN (3090). Embarked with the battalion February, 1854. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman (wounded). Served in the trenches during the siege, with the exception of a short absence until the recovery of his wound.

Private JOHN WINTER (3943). Served with the battalion since February, 1854. Has borne an excellent character since that time. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman. Did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege.

Private PHILIP BALLS (4134) and Private CHARLES TUTT (4284). Joined the battalion in Turkey July, 1854. Have borne excellent characters since that time. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman, and did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege.

#### SCOTS FUSILIER REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.

Pay and Colour Sergeant WILLIAM MCGREGOR (2404). Distinguished himself both at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the whole campaign.

Pay and Colour Sergeant JAMES BADENOCH (2728). Distinguished himself both at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the whole campaign.

Drill-Sergeant JAMES LENNOX (3158). Has been in all the actions and in the trenches up to 28th February, 1855, when he was employed at the sanatorium at Balaklava.

Sergeant DAVID MANSON (3625). Came out with the battalion. Distinguished himself at Alma. Was present at the other actions, and throughout the siege, in which his conduct has been conspicuous.

guished himself at Alma. Was present at the other actions, and throughout the siege, in which his conduct has been conspicuous.

Corporal JOHN JUDD (4098). Was present in all the actions, and was conspicuous during the siege for his unwearied zeal, when he was constantly employed on a fatiguing duty, always cheerfully performed.

Acting Corporal JOSEPH COULTER (4157). Particularly distinguished himself at Alma; continuing to fire on the enemy after being severely wounded.

Private JOHN DRUMMOND (3170). Distinguished himself throughout the whole campaign, and was present in all the engagements.

#### FIRST BATTALION ROYAL REGIMENT.

Sergeant WILLIAM SPARKS (3152). Recommended by officers in charge of covering parties for intrepid conduct and zealous performance of his duty.

Corporal JOHN HORSEFALL (3124), Private DANIEL MORAN (2180), Private JAMES COLVER (3030). Continual faithful service in the trenches during the whole of the siege operations.

Private ANDREW CAMPBELL (1341). Mentioned favourably in orders, through the recommendation of an engineer officer, for zealous conduct whilst employed on trench duty.

Colour-Sergeant A. J. STEWART (1948) and Corporal W. J. SULLIVAN (2989). Continued devotedness to their duty throughout the siege.

#### SECOND BATTALION FIRST (OR "THE ROYAL") REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Sergeant-Major STEPHEN HUNTER (1475). Constant, active, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from 22nd April to 8th September, 1855.

Sergeant JAMES MULVANY (1418). Continuous, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches from 22nd April to 8th September, 1855.

Private CHARLES PULFER (2003). Constant zeal and alacrity in the performance of his duty in the trenches, from 22nd April to 8th Sept., 1855.

Private FREDERICK LOCK (2752). Distinguished zeal and activity in the trenches, from 22nd April to 8th September, 1855, and never absent from duty.

#### FOURTH (KING'S OWN) REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM OGRADY (2516). Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern campaign. Performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner in every respect.

Colour-Sergeant ALEXANDER FLEMING (2601). Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern campaign (except from 2nd August, 1855, to 25th December, 1855, when he was attached to the commissariat department). Performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner in every respect.

Colour-Sergeant ROBERT MARSHALL (3019). Present at the head-quarters of his regiment from 9th December, 1854. Strongly recommended for zeal and activity in the performance of his duties in the trenches.

Corporal JOHN CLARKSON (2072). Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern campaign. Zealous and active in the performance of his duty in the trenches. Twice wounded, viz., on 14th April and 22nd June, 1855.

Lance-Corporal JOHN FITZGERALD (1541). Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern campaign. Volunteered and acted as a sharpshooter as long as that force was employed.

Private TEDDY MURRAY (3252). Upon volunteers being called for on 16th October, 1854, to act as marksmen, he was one of the first to offer his services, and he continued to serve in that capacity as long as the force was employed.

Private JAMES MURPHY (3221). Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern campaign. Never missed a trench duty until severely wounded on 18th June, 1855.

#### SEVENTH (ROYAL FUSILIERS) REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major JOSEPH BELL (1215). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Engaged at Alma and Inkerman, sortie 26th October, 1854, and both assaults on the Redan.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN WATTS (2428). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Was engaged at the Alma, and brought the company out of action. Engaged with the enemy on the 26th October, 1854; also at Inkerman, and brought the company out of action; at the taking of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the Redan, and never absent from his regiment.

Sergeant JOHN LAWS (1933). Engaged both at Alma and Inkerman, both assaults on the Redan, in all trench duties, and never absent from his regiment.

Sergeant THOS. POULTON (3275). Ditto.

Corporal PATRICK HANLON (2679). Ditto.

Corporal WILLIAM MARSHALL (2436). Ditto (wounded 18th June, 1855).

Private MICHAEL EDWARDS (3120). Served at Alma and Inkerman, at both assaults of the Redan, and the capture of the Quarries. Especially mentioned by the officer commanding the regiment on the latter occasion; and never missed a day's duty in the trenches.

#### THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant JAMES GODWIN (2493). Senior Sergeant with regiment in trenches during the bombardment from 6th to 8th Sept. In command of party in rifle-pit near 2nd Boyau right attack, where he did good service.

Private VALENTINE CORRY (1847). Good conduct in trenches, and good service in rifle-pits, 2nd Boyau, during the night of 7th September, 1855.

Corporal EDWARD TALLMAN (1771). Severely wounded, in advanced parallel right attack, 7th September.

Sergeant THOMAS COOPER (2023). Good conduct when in charge of detached party in rifle-pits on the night of 7th September, 1855, during bombardment.

#### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant THOMAS COOPER (1617). Volunteered with twenty men to take a rifle-pit in the Cemetery, left attack, on the 19th June, 1855.

Sergeant JOHN MACDONALD (2791). Carried off under fire, from the open ground in front of the trenches, a wounded man of the 39th Regiment.

Private ROBERT HARRISON (2839). Zealous and constant attention to his duty in the trenches.

Private THOMAS CABY (3593). Volunteered to go out under a heavy fire, to bring into the trenches a wounded man of the 1st Royal Regiment.

Private PATRICK CANTY (2648). A clean and well-conducted soldier in camp and in the trenches, where he was wounded.

#### EIGHTEENTH (ROYAL IRISH) REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant EDWARD DENNE (3371). By constant and good services in the trenches.

Sergeant JOHN HARVEY (3330). Zealous performance of duty in the trenches.

Corporal NEIL O'DONNELL (34th, 1149; 18th, 3318). Service in the trenches, and remarked for his gallantry at the assault 18th June, 1855.

Private JOHN COX (2117). Great bravery in the field and in the trenches, and always encouraging others by a peculiarly cheerful manner of performing his duty.

Sergeant JOHN GLEESON (1960). Gallantry on 18th June, 1855, and noted for his unwearied zeal in the trenches.

Private EDWARD LANGTON (2829). Gallantry 18th June, 1855.

#### NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM JOHN BRITTS (2471). Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Never been absent from his duty from sickness or any other cause. Distinguished himself in repulsing the sortie made by the enemy on the night of 22nd March.

Sergeant WILLIAM MURPHY (1889). Present with his regiment during the whole campaign. Never been absent from his duty from sickness. Wounded severely in the attack on the Redan on 8th September, 1855, when he distinguished himself.

Sergeant THOMAS MURPHY (2167). Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the campaign.

Sergeant WILLIAM SMITH (2442). Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the campaign. Wounded (slightly) on the 8th September, 1855.

Sergeant HENRY STRICK (2566). Did duty with his regiment without intermission through the campaign. Lost the forefinger of the left hand at the attack on the Redan, 8th September, 1855.

Private HUGH B. HIGGINS (2319). Did duty with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Never absent from duty in the trenches through sickness or any other cause.

Private JAMES DUFFY (2505). Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Never absent from his duty through sickness or any other cause. Volunteered and was employed as sharpshooter for three weeks. Wounded at the attack of the Redan, 8th September, 1855.

#### TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergeant JOSEPH MOSS (2727). Landed in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Was present at the three actions. Brought prominently to notice at the Battle of Inkerman, and was through the whole of the siege operations, without missing a single tour of duty.

Sergeant GEORGE BOXALL (2297) and Sergeant JOHN BROWN (1219). Landed in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Were present at the three actions; through the whole of the siege operations; and were active and zealous non-commissioned officers in the trenches.

Private JOSEPH BROWN (3113). Landed in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Was present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved well at the sortie on the 22nd March, 1855, and also the attack on the Redan on 18th June.

Private GEORGE KIRKHAM (3651). Landed in the Crimea 14th September, 1854. Present at all the actions. Brought himself to notice at the Battle of Inkerman, and also in repulsing a sortie on the advanced trench. Through the whole siege operations.

Private WILLIAM HENNESSY (3337). Landed in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved with great spirit in the trenches, when a live shell fell amongst his party, depriving one of his comrades of his presence of mind, who remained standing near it until Private Hennessy rushed out, and brought the man under cover.

Private HENRY GRAY (3190). Landed in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations, and performed his duty in the trenches in a most soldierlike and cheerful manner.

#### TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN HIGDON (3015). For distinguished conduct at the Battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct during the campaign.

Sergeant JAMES SIM (3113). For gallant conduct throughout the siege, and on 18th June with the ladder party.

Private TIMOTHY DRISCOLL (3543). For having served without intermission in the trenches during the whole siege, and for his very good character, he not having a single entry in the defaulters' book.

Sergeant PATRICK KELLY (3149). For having served without intermission during the whole siege, and for his very good character.

Private MICHAEL McPHELY (2913). For distinguished conduct during the sortie of 22nd March, 1855, and his general gallant conduct throughout the siege.

Sergeant JOHN RUSSELL (2671). For gallant conduct at the Battle of Inkerman, and uninterrupted performance of his duties throughout the siege.

Private PETER CROWLEY (3068). For distinguished conduct in having rescued an officer of another regiment from a Russian soldier, whom he also took prisoner, at the Battle of Inkerman; and for uniform good conduct throughout the siege.

#### TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major WILLIAM HANDLEY (1210). Recommended for general good service during the war. Showed great gallantry at the Battle of Alma, and in the trenches; and especially on the attack on the Redan on 8th of September.

Sergeant JAMES COLLINS (1330). Recommended for general good service and great gallantry throughout the various actions, including the attack of the Quarries and the final assault of the Redan. Mentioned particularly as distinguishing himself on one occasion by reposting a line of sentries in front of the Five-gun Battery, the first line of sentries having been driven in. Present at Alma and Inkerman.

Sergeant CHARLES GODDEN (3417). Recommended for general good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole period, including the final attack on the Redan. Mentioned particularly as having distinguished himself on 21st December, 1854, by remaining at his post after the rest of the party had been driven in from the advanced trenches by the Russians.

Sergeant ROBERT ANDREWS (1990). Recommended for general good conduct throughout the war, including the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the whole period the army occupied the trenches. Distinguished himself particularly in the final attack on the Redan.

Colour-Sergeant JAMES BOYSE (2532). Recommended for general good service, and especially for very distinguished conduct in the attack on the Redan on 8th September, 1855, on which day he showed great coolness in endeavouring to keep up a fire on the enemy who lined the parapet on the right of our attack. Present at Alma and Inkerman.

Private JOHN BROWN (1808). Recommended for general good service and gallantry in the various actions, including Alma and Inkerman, and particularly in the attack on the Redan 8th September, 1855.

Colour-Sergeant CHARLES COVTON (2131). General good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole siege, particularly on 8th September, 1855.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant WILLIAM COOK (2037). Landed in the Crimea 14th September, 1854. Present at Battles of Alma and Inkerman. Performed excellent duty in the trenches the whole period, and gave general satisfaction to all officers employed with him. Was in the affair in the Cemetery 18th June.

Sergeant GEORGE DUNNELLY (3561). Landed in the Crimea with the regiment 14th September, 1854. Present during the whole siege. Did excellent service, as testified by all officers whom he served under. Behaved most gallantly in the affair in the Cemetery on 18th June. Was at Alma and Inkerman.

Private JAMES CARSON (1897). Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter under command of Captain Mounsell, who speaks in great praise of him. Was employed from first bombardment till end of December. Present during the whole siege, and gave universal approbation to the officers.

Private MICHAEL CONNELL (3083). Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman, and in all the siege operations. Behaved gallantly, volunteering for the advanced party of sharpshooters in the Cemetery, 18th June, when he was severely wounded.

Private WILLIAM DENN (3371). Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman, engaged in the siege operations the whole period. Was at all times active and energetic in discharge of his duty. Volunteered for the advanced party of sharpshooters on 18th June in Cemetery, when he was severely wounded.

Private JOHN BLAKE (3274). Present at Alma and Inkerman. Landed with the regiment in the Crimea. Present throughout the whole siege, and was most active, forward, and energetic on all occasions in the trenches. The officers of the regiment whom he served under speak in the highest praise of him.

Private JOHN TOBIN (2244). Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter from the first bombardment to end of Dec., 1854. Was highly spoken of by Captain Mounsell, who commanded the sharpshooters. Present during the whole siege, and did excellent service. Was in the affair of the Cemetery, 18th June.

#### THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN RICHARDSON (2705). Landed with the 36th Regiment in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Was at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of the 28th October, 1854. Has served regularly in the trenches throughout the siege, and been specially remarked by the officers for his gallantry and coolness on all occasions. He was mentioned in orders after the Battle of Alma, for his distinguished conduct. He was present at the assault on the Redan.

Sergeant OWEN CURRAN (2809). Landed with regiment on 14th September, 1854. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of 26th October, 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at both assaults on the Redan.

Colour-Sergeant THOMAS McDONOGH (2769). Landed in the Crimea with the regiment. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th October, 1854, and at both assaults on the Redan, and throughout the siege. His conduct before the enemy has been very gallant. He was slightly wounded on 8th September, 1855.

Lance-Corporal MICHAEL BYRNE (3367). Landed in the Crimea with the regiment. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th October, 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at the two assaults on the Redan, and has shown much gallantry. He was slightly wounded at the Battle of Inkerman.

Private WILLIAM NICOLL (3786). Landed in the Crimea with the regiment. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of the 26th October, 1854. Served in the trenches during the whole siege. Was present at both the assaults on the Redan. His gallantry was very distinguished. He was mentioned in orders for gallant conduct after the Battle of Alma. He was wounded slightly at Alma, slightly at Inkerman, slightly on the 26th October, 1854, and severely at the assault on the Redan on the 8th September, 1855.

Private CHARLES QUIGLEY (1638). Landed with the regiment in the Crimea. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of the 26th October, 1854. Served in the trenches throughout





"AUTUMN LEAVES"—PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.





"LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE"—PAINTED BY F. R. LEE, R.A. AND T. S. COOPER, A.R.A.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



shooter during the first bombardments of Sebastopol. With nine other men, charged a party of Russians, and made them retire, at Inkerman. Also at Inkerman volunteered to join Colonel Waddy, 50th Regiment, to follow the retiring enemy. Was wounded on 8th September, 1855.

Sergeant WILLIAM CRANE (2342). Served at Alma. Was noticed by Captain Drew, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who strongly recommended him for gallantry on the 8th September, 1855.

Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM MENAING (1918). Served through the whole campaign, and was a first-rate soldier on all occasions. Present with the regiment the whole time.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant WILLIAM QUIRK (2984). Gallant conduct on 7th June, 1855, during the attack on the Quarries; also on 19th April, 1855.

Sergeant JOHN HAYDON (2335). General gallant conduct in the trenches, especially on the 19th April, 1855, at the taking of Egerton's rifle-pit.

Sergeant WILLIAM CARNEY (2570). Carrying Sergeant Harrison, 31th, in when wounded, on 8th September, 1855, under heavy fire.

Private THOMAS LOFT (2734). Ditto.

Corporal WILLIAM COFFER (3837). Throwing a live shell out of a trench on the 29th March, 1855.

Private WILLIAM GILL (3306). Recommended by Major Gwilt, 31th Regiment, for binding up his arm when wounded, on 18th June, 1855, under heavy fire.

#### THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major PATRICK M'FADDEN (3232). Served throughout the war. Did his duty well in the trenches. Was particularly distinguished in his conduct on 18th June, 1855, in the attack on the Cemetery.

Private JOHN WALSH (2885). Served throughout the war. Particularly engaged in repelling a sortie on 20th December, 1854, when the conduct of his company was commended in division orders. In advance on 18th June, 1855.

Private ROBERT LONGHEED (1007). Served throughout the war. Did his duty well in the trenches. Volunteered for the advanced guard on 18th June, 1855.

Corporal THOMAS BRENNAN (2962). Served throughout the war. Distinguished in the repulse of the sortie of 20th December, 1854. Distinguished particularly on 18th June, 1855.

Sergeant ANDREW CLARKE (2703). Served throughout the war. Distinguished on 18th June, 1855. Wounded. Always a good soldier in the field.

Private MICHAEL MURPHY (3149). Served throughout the war. Distinguished himself in the repulse of the sortie of 20th December, 1854. In the advance during the whole day of 18th June, 1855.

Private BENJAMIN NEWBOLD (111). Served throughout the war. Was a volunteer as sharpshooter in the beginning of the siege. Was present and wounded in the attack on the Cemetery on 18th June, 1855.

#### FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM DAVIES (2142). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Was present at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th September, 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.

Colour-Sergeant JAMES KELLY (2748). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Was present at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th September, 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.

Private PATRICK GARVEY (2137). Landed in the Crimea on 14th September, 1854. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and was present at the sortie on 26th October, 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th September, 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.

Private JOHN KENNELLY (3120). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Was at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie on the 26th October, 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th September, 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.

Private THOMAS M'QUADE (1951). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Was at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie on 26th October, 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Was conspicuous in having reconnoitred to the front on the occasion of an alarm of attack on the advanced trenches before Sebastopol, July 1855.

Corporal CHARLES NELSON (1501). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and sortie, 26th October, 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having assisted to bring in a number of wounded men from the glacis of the Redan under a heavy fire from the enemy on the night of 18th June, 1855.

Private MARTIN ROGERSON (3444). Landed in the Crimea in January, 1855, and served before Sebastopol during the remainder of the siege. Was in the trenches on the 18th June, and was conspicuous in bringing wounded men from the glacis of the Redan under a heavy fire from the enemy on the same night.

#### FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant THOMAS RIDLEY (2589). On 3rd July, 1855, was one of a working party employed in turning an old Russian trench in the advanced parallel, the party under fire, and much exposed. He encouraged the men by working with them himself in the most exposed position; and it was mainly owing to his example and good conduct that the work was speedily and satisfactorily done. On every occasion throughout his service in the trenches was conspicuous for good conduct, frequently, in cases of sudden alarm, by his coolness and self-possession setting a good example to the young soldiers.

Sergeant WILLIAM STRATHEARN (2156). On 11th October, 1854, at the commencement of the siege, when with a covering party on the right attack, the enemy came out in force and attacked with field pieces, he volunteered to pass, under a heavy fire, to a party of the Rifle Brigade, with orders to bring them up to the assistance of the party in the battery. Was a great deal in the trenches, and on every occasion, when an opportunity offered, was conspicuous for his good conduct.

Lance-Corporal ROBERT M'NAIR (2094). On 9th August, when a sentry in front of the advanced trenches, under fire, was distinguished for his coolness and daring. He was severely wounded on that occasion, but remained at his post until regularly relieved.

Private DONALD M'KENZIE (1150). Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege. Was employed on that duty until he was wounded on 19th October, 1854; and was highly spoken of by Captain Cameron, Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Cumming, 79th Regiment, the officers in charge of the party. On the night of 18th June, 1855, during a sortie, was distinguished for his good conduct in encouraging the young soldiers, and by his example giving them confidence. On the morning of 19th June, 1855, volunteered to go towards the old Russian trench from the third parallel, to bring in a missing comrade, supposed to be wounded.

Lance-Corporal WILLIAM BENNETT (1357). On the night of the 18th June, 1855, when a sortie was expected and a sudden alarm given, the men of another regiment immediately on the left of where he was having retired, it was mainly owing to his steadiness and example that the men of his party kept their ground. He stood fast himself, and by coolness and self-possession encouraged the others to do so.

Private NEIL CARMICHAEL (1170). On the night of the 6th August, 1855, when a partial attack was made by some of the enemy's pickets, he was distinguished for his good conduct. On the same night an attack was expected from the Redan. He was one of those who volunteered to go out to the front, under fire, to watch it closely. He always, when an opportunity offered, by his good conduct, set a good example to young soldiers.

#### FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant DENIS REDDIN (2331). Has served throughout the campaign as colour-sergeant. Was noticed for his vigilance and activity on all occasions when in the trenches, and his gallantry was most conspicuous on the 18th June at the attack on the Cemetery.

Sergeant THOMAS BROWN (3282). Has served throughout the campaign, and never missed any duty. Was always vigilant and alert in the trenches. Was on guard the 18th June; but volunteered and accompanied the regiment in the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was noticed.

Lance-Corporal DENIS CANTY (3819). Served throughout the campaign, and always noticed for his activity and daring in the trenches, and especially on the 18th June at the attack on the Cemetery.

Corporal JOHN DRENON (2972). Served throughout the campaign, and was one of the few who constantly remained at their duty. Was always active and vigilant in the trenches. Was also present at the attack on the 18th June.

Private JAMES EDLOW (3823). Served throughout the campaign, with the exception of three weeks, when he was ordered on board ship, attending sick (a disagreeable duty, for which he volunteered). Was present at the attack 18th June, and on all occasions in the trenches, when his activity and readiness for any duty was noticed. Was very forward and active during the whole day of the 18th June, especially in driving some Russians out of an adjoining house.

Private JOHN BURNSIDE (3013). Served throughout the campaign in the trenches, and was always ready and willing for any duty. Was present 18th June at the attack on the Cemetery.

Private THOMAS M'CARTHY (3329). Served throughout the campaign in the trenches. Was always vigilant and active, and ready for any duty. Was present on the 18th June at the attack on the Cemetery, when his gallantry was particularly noticed, and where he several times exposed himself to a most galling fire, for the purpose of rescuing his wounded comrades and soldiers of other regiments. He volunteered, and was sharpshooter at commencement of the siege, and again on the 18th June, when he was one of the advanced guard.

#### FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant STEPHEN HARBOUR (1764). This sergeant was present at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. He served in the

trenches during the whole of the siege, and was remarkable for zeal and gallantry.

Sergeant GEORGE BLAGDON (2138). This sergeant landed on the 8th November, 1854. He never missed a duty in the trenches, and was particularly remarked for his conduct in the trenches during the whole siege, for which, and his activity in camp, he was promoted to be corporal and sergeant.

Corporal WILLIAM WATT (1277). This corporal landed on the 8th November, 1854. He never missed a duty in the trenches during the siege, and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the sortie of the 11th May, 1855.

Private JAMES HUNT (3102). This man landed on the 14th September, 1854. Never missed a duty in the trenches. Was present at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava; and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the whole campaign.

Private JEREMIAH CONDON (3330). This man never missed a duty in the trenches from the 8th November, 1854, and was remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring.

#### FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant GEORGE M'DONALD (2045). In holding the Quarries on the 7th June, the detachment running short of ammunition, this non-commissioned officer passed through a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry for ammunition; and returned, through the same fire, with a barrel of ammunition on his shoulder. Served throughout the siege from Nov. 1854.

Corporal CONNOR O'LOGHLIN (2377). Recommended for distinguished conduct on the 7th June, at the taking of the Quarries, and for having on all occasions throughout the campaign attracted the attention of the Captain of his company by his gallantry and good conduct when before the enemy.

Colour-Sergeant GILL (2530). Distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness at the storming of the Quarries, and repulse of the several attacks of the enemy on the night of the 7th June, and throughout the campaign and siege generally.

Sergeant WILLIAM BOWLER (2645). Distinguished himself when on outlying pickets at the attack on the position of the Second Division on the 26th October, 1854, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Served well during the siege. Present at Alma.

Private DANIEL FLANAGAN (3113; 62nd Regt. 1970). Recommended for volunteering, under a very heavy fire to place sandbags in the embrasures of Twenty-one Gun Battery, 9th April, 1855. Assisted in working a gun, and in every possible way distinguished himself on that occasion. Present during the siege and at all the engagements.

Private JOHN DILLON (2264). Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries. Present at all the engagements with the enemy, and throughout the siege. Wounded at Inkerman.

Private JOHN DINNEEN (2819). Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries, and served gallantly on all other occasions.

#### FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Acting Sergeant-Major S. FRANCIS (1145). For having, when on duty in the trenches, on the night of 4th June, 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a very heavy fire. On another occasion this non-commissioned officer conveyed a message to the general of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on 9th June, 1855, under a heavy fire.

Corporal T. KELLY (2330). For having assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of 7th September, 1855, for which he was particularly brought to notice by the Captain of artillery on duty in the battery; on which occasion he received a severe wound.

Corporal T. GOORLY (2745) and Private J. DOWNEY (3088). Assisted the Adjutant of the 48th Regiment, early on the morning of the 19th June, 1855, in endeavouring to bring into our trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a rifle-pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed, in consequence of the ground being swept by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and from which the men were placed in the most imminent danger, as the fire was very heavy and well directed.

#### FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant GEORGE VAYNG (2395). Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26th October, 1854. (Mentioned in division orders for gallantry.) Battle of Inkerman. Engaged in the trenches throughout the siege. At the capture of the Quarries, on 7th June, 1855, and with the regiment on 8th September, 1855. A gallant soldier and most excellent non-commissioned officer.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN M'COR (2446). Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26th October, 1854. Battle of Inkerman. A most gallant soldier, and active and energetic non-commissioned officer, always at the post of danger. Present at the attacks on the Redan on 18th June and 8th September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege.

Lance-Corporal ALEXANDER PENDRIDGE (1632). Battle of Alma. Repulse of the sortie on 26th October, 1854. Battle of Inkerman. Engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries on 7th June, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Showed great gallantry on 25th August, 1855, when engaged on a working party in the trenches in setting a good example, when "breaking ground" under a very heavy fire from the enemy. Present at both attacks on the Redan on 18th June and 8th September, 1855.

Lance-Corporal PETER OWENS (2816). Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26th Oct., 1854. Battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855. At both attacks on the Redan on 8th June and 8th September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches. A most gallant soldier. Employed during the latter part of the siege as an assistant sapper in strengthening the advance trenches. Mentioned in division orders for gallant conduct on 26th October, 1854.

Sergeant MICHAEL ROONEY (2312). Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26th October, 1854. Battle of Inkerman; highly distinguished himself (refused to go to the rear during action, although seriously contused by a spent shot). Attack and capture of the Quarries on 7th June, 1855. Attacks on Redan on 18th June and 8th September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. A very good and gallant soldier.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN THOMPSON (1616). Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on 26th October, 1854. Battle of Inkerman. (Joined his regiment in the field, having marched that morning, on hearing the firing, from Balaklava, where he had been on detached regimental duty.) Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. In both attacks on the Redan on 18th June and on 8th September, 1855. A most gallant and valuable non-commissioned officer.

Private ROBERT M'KENNA (2587). Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on 26th October, 1854. Battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries on 7th June, 1855. Both of the attacks on the Redan on 18th June and 8th September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Brought to the notice of Lieut.-General Markham for his gallantry in taking a rifle-pit on 20th April, 1855. A gallant and most exemplary soldier.

#### FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major ROBERT FOLEY (1789). Has served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and is most zealous in supporting the discipline of his regiment.

Private LAWRENCE WARD (3500). A good soldier on duty, and was remarkable for his conduct at the battle of Inkerman.

Private MICHAEL HANNAN (3606). Has served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and was distinguished for his coolness and steadiness at Inkerman.

Private JOHN BRENNAN (3810). Has served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and was distinguished for gallant conduct in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in December, 1854.

Private WILLIAM COONEY (3903). Gallant conduct in the trenches on occasion of a sortie, in December, 1854.

Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM TURNER (2783). Has served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and was very active and attentive to his duties in the trenches.

Sergeant RICHARD W. NEWCOMBE (3253). Has served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and is a most trustworthy non-commissioned officer. He volunteered to take charge of the sharpshooters of his regiment employed in front of the left attack.

#### FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant HENRY HENDRICH (2882). Landed with the regiment in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Present at the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26th October; battle of Inkerman; and served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the taking of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855; attack on the Redan, 18th June and 8th September, 1855, where he commanded a company (there being no officer with it). Was wounded, and mentioned for his distinguished conduct in the assault.

Sergeant WILLIAM SPENCER (2567). Landed with the regiment in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. At the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26th October; battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855, by his gallantry, and promptness in carrying orders, and getting up extra ammunition, under a heavy fire. Present at the attacks on the Redan, 18th June and 18th September, 1855.

Lance-Corporal WILLIAM M'LACHLAN (3559). With the regiment in the Crimea, from 24th October, 1854. Present at the sortie at Inkerman, 26th October; battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855, and in volunteering to fetch a wounded comrade out of the enemy's advanced work, under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, 11th June and 8th September, 1855.

Private JOSEPH WILSON (3606). Landed in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854. Present at the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26th October; battle of Inkerman; and served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the taking of the Quarries, 7th June, and

attacks on the Redan, 18th June and 8th September, 1855. Distinguished himself by his conduct in the trenches throughout the whole siege; it being marked by steadiness and gallantry, but particularly at the storming of the Redan on 8th Sept., 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded.

Sergeant WILLIAM CAMPION (2762). Landed in the Crimea 14th September, 1854. Present at the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26th October; battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the attack on the Redan, 18th June, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan, on 8th September, 1855.

Private JEREMIAH WHELAN (3592). Landed in the Crimea 14th September, 1854. Present at the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26th October; battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the attack on the Redan, 18th June; at the Quarries, 7th June, 1855; and particularly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on 8th September, 1855.

Private THOMAS JOHNSTONE (1841). Landed in the Crimea 31st December, 1854. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the storming of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855; attack on the Redan, 18th June, 1855; and distinguishing himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on 8th September, 1855.

#### FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM DIBBS (1830). Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29th August and 1st September, 1855.

Colour-Sergeant JOSEPH WHITTAKER (2338). Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29th August, 2nd and 5th Sept., 1855.

Private JOHN LORD (2908) and Private LEWIS HOGAN (4228). Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29th August and 5th September, 1855.

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN M'CARDLE (1061). Was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, assault on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, and in the trenches during the siege.

Colour-Sergeant JOHN COUGHLAN (1569). Was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, assault on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, and in the trenches during the siege.

Sergeant JAMES F. ANDREWS (3083). Was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, assault on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, and in the trenches during the siege.

Corporal THOMAS CONNELL (1166). Was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, assault on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, and in the trenches during the siege.

Lance-Corporal WILLIAM KINNARNEY (1940). Was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; assault on the Redan (severely wounded), 18th June, 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.

Private JOHN MURRAY (2501). Was present at the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; assault on the Redan (severely wounded), on 18th June, 1855; in the trenches (twice wounded) during the siege.

#### SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major JOHN GIBBONS (2196). Struck in the chest by a grape-shot at Inkerman, and bullet through his cap. Particularly distinguished for "discipline."

Sergeant PETER DELANY (2532). Was twice wounded at Inkerman, and did not go to the rear. Came back with a draught from Scutari directly his wounds well, and went to his duty.

Corporal PATRICK FINNS (2691). Particularly distinguished himself at Inkerman; two musket-balls through the jaw; never went into hospital, and did his duty in the trenches through the siege.

Private JAMES SIMMS (2101). On 22nd November, 1854, in broad daylight, volunteered, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded rifleman from the pits.

Private WILLIAM FERRIS (3256). On 11th May, 1855, during a sortie. Sergeant THOMAS WATSON (2629). On 11th May, 1855, during a sortie. Private CHARLES ROSS (2758). On 11th May, 1855, wounded. Volunteered to leave the hospital on 18th June.

#### SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corporal ARCHIBALD DUNCAN (1755). Gallant conduct in the unfinished portions of the 5th parallel, on the night of the 18th August, 1855. Vigilance and activity at all times, as a non-commissioned officer, called for special notice.

Private THOMAS ALISON (871). Gallantry on outlying picket, when engaged with the enemy, on the night of 18th August, 1855, in the Karabellina Ravine.

Private JOHN HARPER (1491). Gallantry when on out-sentry on the nights of 22nd July, and 12th August, 1855; likewise in assisting to bring in the wounded on 8th September, under heavy fire, in front of the Redan.

Private SAMUEL M'NEISH (1925). Gallant conduct when on sentry, detached from the outlying picket, under heavy fire, on 16th July, 1855, above the Woronzoff Ravine; also distinguished for general good behaviour under fire.

#### SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant JAMES TOOHEY (2127). Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, when he was severely wounded.

Drummer THOMAS M'GILL (2359). Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, when he was one of the first in the pits, and took a Russian bugler prisoner.

Private ALEXANDER WRIGHT (2239). Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, where he was severely wounded.

Private MURDOCK CHARLESTON (2810). Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Inkerman, and at the attack on the Redan, on 8th September, 1855, when, though severely wounded, he refused to quit the ranks, or fall to the rear.

Lance-Corporal WILLIAM WILSON (1505). Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 30th August, 1855, in front of the advanced trench, where his conduct met with the approbation of Lieut.-Colonel Bunbury, C.B., 23rd Fusiliers, and also of the late Captain Pechell, 7th Regiment.

Private WILLIAM M'GURE (2893). Served through the whole war with gallantry. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Inkerman; at the capture of the rifle-pits, on 19th April, 1855; and the taking of the Quarries.

Private JOHN QUINLAN (2172). He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Inkerman, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, and at both attacks on the Redan. He served through the whole war.

#### SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colour-Sergeant JAMES SPENCE (2224), Colour Sergeant ALEXANDER GOODBRAND (2680), Sergeant COLIN CAMPBELL (1494), and Private ROBERT BRUCE (1853). For good and gallant conduct at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol.

Sergeant WILLIAM DAVIE (1789), and Private JAMES WILKIE (1692). For good and gallant conduct at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, and for having volunteered and acted as sharpshooters at the early part of the siege.

#### EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major STEPHEN CONYNGHAM (1827). Took a very active part in the attack on the Quarries on 7th June, 1855, and was recommended for a medal and 5L on that occasion, but could not get it, the regiment having received the allotted number. Noted at the Horse Guards.

Colour-Sergeant HUBERT KELLY (1795). Very distinguished conduct on 8th September, 1855, in going out of the advanced trench under a very heavy fire, and bringing in the body of Colour Sergeant Gilmore, who was lying mortally wounded some distance in front.

Colour-Sergeant MAURICE CANTY (2538). Volunteered to form one of the attacking party ordered against "Egerton's Pit" on 12th April, 1855



Private MICHAEL McCORMICK (3706). Conspicuous on the 18th of June in his exertions to assist the officer in command of ladder party under very heavy fire, when the latter was disabled. Present at Alma.

*Midsummer Night's Dream.* Act. ii., sc. 3.

Ah! well I remember the fatal time,  
 When a new sound startled us all to fear;  
 When the plash of oars, with their murmured chime  
 Smote on the listening Solitude's ear.  
 Breathless we stood, for we could not see;  
 Was it fear that rooted us to that spot?  
 The sailors shouted aloud for glee,  
 As their boat to our unknown wilderness shot;  
 They dashed among us with open arms,  
 And each one eagerly seized his prize;  
 And our breasts throbb'd excitedly with soft alarms,  
 As we met the glance of their longing eyes.  
 I, by the lord of the sailors was claimed,  
 And he lifted me tenderly into the boat;  
 And, while the red sunset in anger flamed,  
 Our loved birds watched us away from them float.  
 A thousand miles he bore me away,  
 To his cold, cold land in the northern clime  
 And I pined and drooped from day to day,  
 As I thought on the joys of the olden time,

(Answers from Correspondents are solicited.)

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

\* The white blossom of the *Victoria Regia* gradually assume a pink tinge on the upper part of the petals.

"THE PALE," NORTH MALVERN.—Near to Cowley Park, on the road to Leigh Sinton, there is a picturesque gabled house, bearing the date MDCCXXI. This house is called "The Pale," and is so marked in the Ordnance Map. The house was built in 1631 by one who had acquired a large fortune as a baker. He was not ashamed of the trade, by the profits of which he had become a "prosperous gentleman," and he therefore resolved to call his newly-built residence by a name that should remind him and others of his former occupation. The name he selected was "The Pale," which is the title given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven."—*From "Notes and Queries."*

**ARTISTICAL DISCOVERIES.**—Architectural operations in Rome have just given rise to most interesting archaeological and artistic discoveries. In digging for the foundations of some additions to Signor Filippini's palace, on the Piazza della Filotta, the workmen recently came upon a colossal statue of a togged figure, in admirable preservation, waiting only a portion of its base, and representing, according to the inscription, "Dognatius," on the base—Dognatius, the brother or cousin of the Emperor Constantine, who is known to have built a magnificent portico on that precise spot, with a noble ascent to his *Therma* on the Quirinal Hill.

[illegible]





"A SCENE IN FRENCH LIFE"—PAINTED BY GEORGE THOMAS.





"OYSTER DREDGING."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## LITERATURE.

**BOTHWELL: a Poem, in Six Parts. By W. EDMONSTONE AYTOUN.** Blackwood.

Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, has gained a distinguished name among the poets of the day: his "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," though evidently modelled on the form of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," are no servile imitation, but breathe the fire of original genius. His new poem, which has just appeared, will not detract from his reputation; nor, we believe, greatly enhance it. In it, too, the author has had recourse to a model; that model being Sir Walter Scott, whose narrative poems Mr. Aytoun has imitated, not only in their form, but in their style and their whole manner; and so close is the resemblance that we are never allowed to forget it, not even for a single stanza. We have Scott's irregular versification; easy and fluent, but by no means correct, diction; and Scott's mixture of passages full of vigour and power with flat and feeble verses, differing from prose in nothing but their metre and rhyme. That Professor Aytoun has copied Scott's beauties, as well as his faults, will, we think, be readily admitted; but his having copied Scott at all will be disadvantageous to his poem; for he keeps us constantly in mind of a model the excellences of which he is unable to reach. Still, however, "Bothwell" is the work of a true poet; and if the author, resisting his evident propensity to imitation, shall strike into a new and independent path, we may expect from his genius richer fruit than it has yet borne.

The nominal hero of the poem is the infamous favourite of Queen Mary, but the real heroine is that unhappy Princess herself. The design of the piece is poetical. Bothwell, after his career of crime, doomed to a hopeless dungeon on a Norwegian rock, spends the hours of his captivity in musing over the events of his life, and in giving vent to the passions and feelings inspired by his reminiscences. In his broken meditations he lives his life over again, sometimes wrapt in the scenes and events of other days, sometimes alive to all the misery and horror of his lost condition. These meditations—the habitual thoughts of lingering years—assume the shape of a monologue, in which, by fits and starts, the captive tells the story of his life, and the life of her with whose fortunes his own were most closely united. The narrative—which embraces the most striking events of the Queen's life—Bothwell's early passion for her—the slaughter of Rizzio—the mysterious murder of Darnley—Mary's enforced marriage with Bothwell, their separation, his flight, and final captivity—is rapid, animated, and full of strong and stirring interest. Mr. Aytoun paints Bothwell in black colours—not blacker, indeed, than he deserved; while Mary is made an object of entire and unmingled sympathy. According to our poet the Queen is all purity and goodness—an angel of light doomed to live in a world of demons. This view of her character Mr. Aytoun supports by reference to historical authorities, and is, at all events, entitled to assume it as the basis of a work of imagination. As a matter of historical fact, however, we remain sceptical on the subject. Mary's memory, we fear, is free neither from the stain of Darnley's blood nor of her scandalous marriage, within three months after her husband's murder, with the chief actor in that atrocious tragedy.

A few extracts will give some idea of Mr. Aytoun's manner. Bothwell's passion for Mary dates from the time when she was the youthful widow of the French King. He is musing on the days of his early love:—

O Mary—Mary! Even now,  
Scared as I am to shame,  
The blood grows thick around my heart  
At utterance of thy name!  
I see her, as in bygone days,  
A widow, yet a child,  
Within the fields of sunny France,  
When Heaven and fortune smiled.  
The violets grew beneath her feet,  
The lilies budded fair,  
All that is beautiful and bright  
Was gathered round her there.  
O lovelier than the fairest flower  
That ever bloomed on green,  
Was she, the lily of the land,  
That young and spotless Queen!  
The sweet, sweet smile upon her lips,  
Her eyes so kind and clear,

The magic of her gentle voice,  
That even now I hear!  
And nobles kneel, and princes bent  
Before her as she came;  
A Queen by gift of nature she,  
More than a Queen in name.  
Even I, a rugged border lord,  
Unused to courtly ways,  
Whose tongue was never tutored yet  
To lip in polished phrase;  
I, who would rather on the heath,  
Confront a feudal foe,  
Than linger in a Royal hall  
Where lackeys come and go—  
I, who had seldom bent the knee  
At mass, or yet at prayer,  
Bowed down in homage at her feet,  
And paid my worship there!

While Bothwell is meditating in his dungeon on Christmas-eve, the holy season suggests a beautiful train of thought:—

Ah me! and this is Christmas-eve;  
And here alone I lie,  
With nothing save my own wild thoughts  
For bitter company!  
My own wild thoughts, that will not pass,  
How'er I bid them go—  
My torture, yet the only friends  
That visit me below.  
Full many a hearth is decked to-night  
To hail the blessed morn,  
On which, in ages long ago,  
The Saviour child was born—  
The churches all are wreathed with green,  
The altars set with flowers,  
And happy lowly hearts wait on  
And count the passing hours;  
Until the midnight chimes proclaim  
The hallowed season come,  
When Heaven's broad gates are  
Opened wide,  
And Hell's loud roar is dumb.  
Then myriad voices in acclaim  
The song of homage yield,  
That once from angels' lips was heard  
By shepherds in the field.

Still'd for a time are angry thoughts,  
The hearts of men are mild;  
The father with a holier thrill  
Bends o'er his slumbering child;  
New is the kiss the husband gives  
Unto his wedded wife,  
For earthly love, when blest by Heaven,  
Ends not with earthly life;  
And, fountain-like, o'er all the world,  
Where Christ's dear name is known,  
Leap up the sounds of prayer and praise  
Toward the eternal throne.  
But I, a slave in bondage here,  
Racked—torn by mad despair—  
How can I falter forth the words  
Of praise or yet of prayer?  
Men drove me from them, as a wolf  
From mountain-folds is driven,  
And what I could not win on earth  
How dare I seek from Heaven?  
Ay, how! again, thou winter wind—  
Roar louder yet, thou sea!  
For nothing else can stun the thoughts  
That rise to madden me.

The story of the murder of Darnley is related with very great power. The following is the conclusion. The train is fired, and Bothwell and an accomplice are waiting the moment of the explosion:—

He said no more,  
For at that instant flashed the glare,  
And with a hoarse infernal roar  
A blaze went up and filled the air!  
Rufers, and stones, and bodies rose  
In one quick gush of blinding flame,  
And down, and down, amidst the dark,  
Hurling on every side they came.  
Surely the devil tarried near,  
To make the blast more fierce and fell,  
Or never pealed on human ear  
So dreadful and so dire a knell.  
The heavens took up the earth's dismay,  
The thunder bellowed overhead;  
Steep called to steep. Away, away!  
Then fear fell on me, and I fled.  
For I was dazzled and amazed—  
A fire was flashing in my brain—  
I basted like a creature crazed,  
Who strives to overrun his pain.  
I took the least-frequented road,

But even there arose a hum;  
Lights showed in every vile abode,  
And far away I heard the drum.  
Roused was the city, late so still;  
Burghers, half clad, ran hurrying by.  
Old crones came forth, and scolded shrill,  
Men shouted challenge and reply.  
Yet no one dared to cross my path,  
My hand was on my dagger's hilt;  
Fear is as terrible as wrath,  
And vengeance not more fierce than guilt.  
I would have stricken to the heart  
Whoever should have stopped me then;  
None saw me from the palace part,  
None saw me enter it again.  
Ah! but I heard a whisper pass,  
It thrilled me as I reached the door—  
"Welcome to thee, the knight that was,  
The felon now for evermore!"

**MEMOIRS OF JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A.,** Editor of the "Pictorial Bible," &c., &c. (Compiled chiefly from his Letters and Journals.) By J. E. RYLAND, M.A., Editor of "Foster's Life and Correspondence," &c., &c. Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Sons. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

The story of Dr. John Kitto's life is one of the most singular ever met with. It well deserved recording; and recording, we think, in a more readable manner than is done in these memoirs. There are men whose unequivocally public lives bequeath an essentially public memory to the world. This kind of publicity practically coincides with the principal instances of what the moralist meant by the word "greatness," when he remarked that some men were born great, others achieved greatness, and others had it thrust upon them. He uses the term without any ethical reference either favourable or the contrary; and this, after all, comes to the same thing as the publicity of life and character to which certain persons are fated. Between this small and easily-numbered class and those uncounted millions whose careers are necessarily private, there is an intermediate community of semi-public cha-

acters; persons whose names are not known to general history, make little or no figure in any collective survey of society, and, in short, are not the property of the great mixed world, but, nevertheless, who move in a more exposed and conspicuous sphere than that of domestic life, with its usual margin of personal acquaintance and neighbourhood. They are more than private and less than public characters (as these are commonly understood), and constitute the link which connects them in the social scale. Such are doctors of eminence who have not effected any notable revolution in medical theory or practice, but have become known to a far greater number of persons, and familiar with a far larger segment of the moral world, than falls to the ordinary lot; but such, in a still more remarkable degree, are the ministers of religious communities who have risen above the average level by their zeal, or their eloquence, or their learning, or by the interest they excited among their theological adherents, no matter how that may have arisen, but who, nevertheless, have failed to introduce any very wide or very permanent changes in the ideas, feelings, or state of mankind. Such a man was Doctor John Kitto. But how, and from what condition, did he rise into this category? Let us see. After assigning him a place of the sort just specified among the claimants of posthumous attention, it will readily be understood that his acts and character might be considered a subject of deep concernment by a sufficient number to justify a record, and to secure its circulation, without stirring a ripple in that vast and outer sea of the miscellaneous public, which is sluggish and hard to move. The larger public in question knows sufficient about its Luthers and its Loyolas, and its Napoleons and its O'Connells, to wish to know all. People not only accept without surprise a biography of individuals whose career was the concern of millions, and has been passed in sight, as it were, of the whole human race, but they feel very thankful if they can get an autobiography into the bargain. There are no such questions as "Who was this Martin Luther, this Ignatius de Loyola, this Daniel O'Connell?" Nothing has to be advanced in explanation of the motives which have induced the writer to relate with minuteness everything appertaining to such a subject.

It is quite otherwise when an individual who has been regarded as highly remarkable and even wonderful in some one or another of the microcosms of which the entire society of a mighty nation is constituted (like cells in a honeycomb) happens to die and leave a much-regretted vacancy in his special sphere. His fame was local, or at least class-bound, sectarian, peculiar, a well in one spot, not a stream traversing many regions and equally known in them all, however diverse their aspect and manner. Now, it is our lot to address readers so numerous, and so completely the constituents of intelligent society in all its grades, that the majority of them will have heard very little about that Dr. John Kitto whose deeds and words are chronicled in an exceedingly thick and ponderous volume before us. So much the greater reason they should learn, it may be said; and, therefore, so much the greater necessity for this book. We will not discuss that question; but, instead, we will tell our readers (such of them, we mean, as may require the information) who and what was this "well-known" man, whom, except as a biblical writer, they do not much know, and this "famous" man, whose fame is not sufficiently familiar to them. We will then say a word about the book in which his life is related.

Dr. John Kitto, then—the originator of the "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," the editor of the "Pictorial Bible," was author of a good many essays and fragmentary pieces—was a very good scholar in several serious departments;—was all this in despite of excessive original destitution, and a consequent privation of those early rudiments which are the groundwork of nearly all really trial-proof education (self-educated or after-educated men generally betraying, in one way or another, the irreparable disadvantage they have thus incurred). Dr. John Kitto, we say, was all that we have mentioned, notwithstanding the adverse conditions which usually renders such a result hopeless. He was, moreover, a great traveller, by the help of an admiring friend's bounty; and, in his travels, he constantly bears in mind his character and his views as the minister of a religious body, as the disseminator of biblical lore and of analogous instructions and views; he issued out upon this remarkable career literally from the workhouse; he raised himself through, although never quite above, the privations of his childhood. He struggled to the very end of his career with consequent penury. He married and brought up a family amidst these circumstances;—he won the good will of those who knew him; he passed a life of incessant unrespired labour; obliged, even in the high studies to which he devoted himself, to make those studies the means of earning bread. This bread was often bread alone; so that, as he himself said to his family, he had to stand at the window and look a good while at the butcher's stall across the way before he could acquire the proper relish for his repast (we should think this an injudicious adaptation of means to the end); and to crown all, he was stone deaf from infancy, and those who addressed him or answered his inquiries had to use the language of the fingers or to write. He died some two years ago, and has left a widow, who is anxious to support herself by taking young lady pupils at Cannstatt, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Such is an outline of his character, his labours, and his fate. In his lineage—to enhance his merits—we find other disadvantages which the obscurity of that lineage alone saved from exercising a more pernicious influence upon his fortunes, and perhaps debarring him from success altogether. His paternal grandfather was an operative miner, and his grandmother the daughter of a farmer, who married, in second nuptials, "a respectable shoemaker of the name of Picken." This respectable shoemaker, the father of the Rev. Dr. Kitto's mother, owed his death to a fit of drunkenness, in which he fell from his horse into a large pond. The rev. Doctor's own father, moreover, sank into an habitual drunkard in the latter part of his life. This man's brother, Dr. Kitto's uncle—the other son of the Cornish workman—was also an habitual drunkard, and a dissolute, debauched character. Thus it was not against poverty or lowness of origin alone that the subject of this very large and thick volume of biography had to struggle up into fame, but against the worse incubrance of ancestral disrepute and family disgrace, both on the paternal and the maternal side.

The poor and ignorant, but knowledge-seeking and self-improving, child, sprung from such a parentage, and stricken with a total deafness which clung to him until his death, was consigned to the poorhouse of Plymouth thirty-seven years ago. In thirty-five years afterwards he died full of labours—the well-known Dr. Kitto.

Surely, in this sketch, we can discern ample enough warranty for writing a man's memoirs. But we are saved the trouble of solving the question; for the man in question took care to write his own. It was an idea which he early conceived, and never relinquished. The memoirs here presented to the public are compiled chiefly from this source, and from the hero's letters, if here be the proper word. In the first nine chapters the biographical form is strugglingly preserved; numerous extracts from the Kitto papers interrupting or continuing the story; in the rest of the volume there are such copious transcriptions of Dr. Kitto's own journal as to alter the very nature of the reading; and even elsewhere, the incidents selected, the tone in which they are treated, and the whole complexion and air of the production are redolent of that species of narrative which is based on a self-narrative.

We have remarked that Dr. Kitto adopted the design of being his own historian at a very early age (he was in the workhouse, and only eighteen), and that he pursued this chronicle, at intervals, during after-life. Now, it is quite certain that no man ever yet freely and of his own accord undertook to select for a story a subject which did not appear to him to have some special interest in it, entitling it to be preferred by him to other subjects. In this light the worthy Doctor, long before he was a Doctor, and, indeed, while yet a pauper boy, had learnt to regard himself.

It is a remarkable indication of character that he should have pitched upon his own life as best worthy of exercising his biographic powers, almost ere that life had emerged from an age of elementary ignorance and a condition of eleemosynary dependence. This present egotism accords with the style of writing in which it finds a vent. He is minutely analytical in unfolding his own interior life; how he is affected; why; what is the exact shade which his emotion assumed in a certain case; what the whole compound of mixed motives; in what degree each of these entered into the psychological electuary; and then this careful exposition of his feelings is alternated with bursts which illustrate the mental state instead of explaining it,—that is, exclamatory, ejaculatory passages.

Still, there are parts which possess very considerable literary merit, particularly his observations on what he saw at Bagdad, from the manners and customs of the Eastern people to those of the Eastern wasps and spiders (p. 438 et seq.). In these passages (too lengthy to extract) no ordinary abilities are displayed. The style is natural and lively, the observations are close and keen, and flavoured with a certain dry humour. He would have made an eminent writer upon natural history, and also upon national manners, as they are presented to the eye of the general traveller. In expressly religious portions of his journals and letters he appears to us to shine less. A want of dignity, nay, a sort of mental vulgarity, when the subject on which he had

undertaken to comment is borne in mind, disfigure such remarks as this, which, with many of the same kind, occurs in his "Daily Bible Illustrations":—"Lamech had his troubles, as a man with two wives was likely to have, and always has had." Arouet might have said this for want of something better.

This volume, containing the life of a very remarkable man, numerous specimens of his own composition, and a critical estimate of his literary and general character by Professor Eadie, is beautifully printed, and adorned with several engravings.

**THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT; ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE, &c.** By ALEX. ROSS; Author of the "Fur-Hunters," and "Adventures on the Columbia River." Smith, Elder, and Co.

In the reign of Charles the Second the Hudson's Bay charter was granted. That monarch included in his grant all the country which poured any rivers or streams into Hudson's Bay. In the year 1811 Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, purchased a large tract of the land comprised within the Company's charter, and devoted the acquired territory to colonisation on what are called Evangelical principles. In 1817 that nobleman concluded a treaty with the native Indians, not because he recognised in them the slightest right to dispute their ancient and patrimonial soil against the sovereign will of a distant king, whom neither God nor nature had made its owner, but because the pious nobleman recognised in these primitive proprietors the means and power to disturb his possession and molest his colonists. Right of conquest presupposes righteous war, and with that question neither the holy exterminators who parleyed with the Indians till strong enough to crush them, nor the first discoverers, troubled their serene consciences. There was one great fact in their favour. Whatever rights the natives might possess they had no clear ideas about the nature or force of them, could not argue upon publicist principles with any proficiency, and had never graduated in colleges where the law of nations was taught. Besides, the knowledge of that law was always intended among civilised communities as a shield against oppression; and what warrior with arm uplifted to strike ever lent his shield to his adversary? The proceeding would be clearly unwise and ridiculous. The nicest code in such cases is that which is so charmingly embodied in verses deeply admired by Rob Roy MacGregor, a countryman of the saintly lord of whom we are now speaking:—

That they shall take who have the power,  
And they shall keep who can.

The Indians could not; didn't know how; and, accordingly, Moche W. Keocab, alias *Le Sonent*, and Mechudewikonaie, alias Dark Robe, with Ouckidoat, alias Great Ears, and Kayajikebino, alias Black Man, set, not their sweet-sounding names, for they could not write, but their marks, at the Forks of Red River, on the one part—and the previously-mentioned Right Honourable the Earl of Selkirk on the other part—to a convention binding the respective contractors, from the date of the said indenture, viz., the 18th of July, 1817 (or, as the law-of-nations-loving Scotch precisian phrased it, the fifty-seventh year of our Sovereign Lord King George III.—no Sovereign Lord, surely, of the before-named independent negotiators and high contracting parties, the chiefs of the Saulteaux and the Crees); the which indenture and treaty secured to the intending propagators of Gospel truth a most comfortable and profitable belt of land some hundred miles deep from north to south, and as broad as the whole continent itself, as broad as Europe or America, for the equivalent of a couple of hundred pounds' weight of "good merchantable tobacco" to be paid annually to the poor benighted chiefs in question. If this was not a mess of pottage for a birthright, it was almost at least for many a pipe of peace and calumet of amity. The savage was taken, and the canny herald of a better era made an excellent bargain.

It may be said that any disparagement here implied of the title to the magnificent territory obtained and defended by the settlers would equally apply to many of our possessions in the East Indies, to our later acquisitions at the Cape of Good Hope, and to almost every colony in the world. Very true. What is, is. This method of spreading the Gospel has generally arisen with traders, and germinated out of commercial profits. Virtue is its own reward; that is, wherever prudent collateral means have been adopted, there the talk of the colonists may dwell upon the dissemination of truth, and their lives pass in the accumulation of returns. The writer of the present work is worthy to be the chronicler of such a revolution. A certain twang of sanctimony accompanies the variations of the historic theme, like the drone of the bagpipe in a northern tune. The Presbyterians, their class prejudices, their local interests, the unpoachable preserves of their spiritual monopoly, their ferociously-sensitive jealousy of the members of all other communions daring to intrude into the peacefully-stern enclosure,—all these topics and interests Mr. Alexander Ross keenly feels and watchfully pleads for. In fact the sour odour of sectarianism infects his pages, and makes the whole book one of those peculiar, ungainly, nasal groanings, which the general and open-hearted public of this country never will patronise or encourage. This is a great pity; for the work contains a good many social, ethnological, sporting and agricultural details of interest. But one drop of any potent essence will flavour a large body of liquid.

It was in 1812 that several Scotch families, called "the first brigade," emigrated to this North American settlement. From this beginning the history of the colony is traced with painful minuteness, in a style little superior to that of an almanack. Their speculations, their seed-ventures, their discontent at not having the word preached according to contract, but being put off and cheated with a minister who proved to be a wolf in sheep's clothing, or, in other words, a member of the English Church, their squabbles, lawsuits, claims, their agitation, their stiff cleaving to theological rights, their long-faced threnodies, their wearisome memorials, how they assembled together and drew up statements, what became of the statements, and, in short, a multiplicity of particulars constituting the petty history of such a settlement, are faithfully and wearisomely recorded. It is right to add that much that is amusing is mixed up with this tedious farrago; but not one reader in ten will have the courage to wade through the heavy mire for the sake of the scattered flowers which dot its surface. Towards the latter part of the volume, however, we get details of a more profitable kind; and, no doubt, whoever meant to emigrate to this region and, on that account, would take the pains of searching the whole mass of Mr. Ross's collectanea, would find information likely to prove useful about the capabilities of the soil, the peculiarities of the climate, and the opportunities of traffic or speculation. Among the most lucrative livelihoods, that procured by the breeding of horses appears to figure in a high rank. But, as in all new countries, there are here various remunerative callings, provided they be pursued with sufficient energy and determination. It is to be regretted that Mr. Ross, who is evidently a man of sense and observation, and possessed of a good deal of skill in composition, has not been pleased to make his book more suitable for general perusal. He will pay the penalty decreed against all who publish what is really composed for a class. That class will read the work. The public at large will give it very little attention.

**SALE AT SCUTARI.**—(From a Correspondent.)—During the embarkation of the last of the British troops from Scutari on board the *Alliance*, the last great sale of hospital and barrack stores, &c., was going on; and Mr. W. F. White was knocking down (to use his own expression) at an alarming sacrifice 2000 cavalry swords (at 7s. 6d. each). It is surprising the prices that have been obtained for almost useless articles, and with what avidity the Greeks and Turks grasp at everything English—being under the impression, no doubt, that they may not have the same opportunity again. The auctioneer to her Majesty's forces in the East was the first Englishman that risked his life and property to go into competition with the Greek dealers, who at one time monopolised all the trade in Scutari, and extorted to an incredible amount from our poor soldiers. Mr. White organised and established canteens in all directions, where you could get every description of goods of the best quality, and at prices in many instances much below the London rates; to him were the troops also greatly indebted for their amusements: he was chief in getting up all the amateur theatricals and concerts, and he was always one of the principal performers; and, when at the winding up the want of an auctioneer was felt, Mr. White was at once appointed to that lucrative post by Major-General Stokes.

**MORMONISM IN MANCHESTER.**—Considerable excitement exists among the Mormons in Lancashire, in consequence of the large number of persons who have recently renounced the principles of the Latter Day Saints. Among others the president of the Ashton district, and in Manchester, "Elder" Samuel Hawthornthwaite (who was looked upon by the Mormons there as the most able and talented defender and expounder of their principles), have drawn off. One reason of this reaction is the demand of a tenth of the earnings of the "Saints" throughout Europe, for the good of the "church" in Salt Lake City; those who do not pay are to be "cut off" from the church.



CATALOGUE OF  
Seventy Black-Letter Ballads.

Concluded from page 204.)

XLIII.

A proper new Sonet declaring the lamentation of Beccles a Market Towne in Suffolke, which was in the great winde upon S. Andrewes ebe last past, most pittifully burned with fire, to the losse by estimation of twentie thousande pounde and upwarde, to the number of foure-score dwelling houses. 1586.

To Wilson's tune. Finis. T. D.

At London, Imprinted by Robert Robinson for Nicholas Colme of Norwich dwelling in S. Andrewes Churchyard.

This, and the preceding Ballad ("a briefe sonet," &c.), relate to the same calamity that befel the town of Beccles. The author complains bitterly that "No helpe was found to slacke the fyre"—that the thieves stole "Theyr neighbors wealth which wasted lay about the streetes that time;"—that "from the morning nyne a clocke till foure a clocke at night," Beccles lost "fourscore houses, the Church, and temple;" and that

The market place and houses fayre  
that stood about the same  
Hath felt the force and violence  
of this most fearful flame.

(A mutilated copy of this rare ballad was discovered some few years ago in the binding of an old Italian work, printed in 1584, in the library of the Royal Society. T. D. was Thomas Deloney, the "balletting silk-weaver" of Norwich, and probably the above was one of his earliest productions. "Wilson's tune," or "Wilson's Wilde," as it is sometimes called, is preserved in William Ballet's Lute Book, a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin. A later impression of this "Sonet" may be found among the Bagford Ballads in the British Museum.)

XLIV.

A mournfull Dittie on the death of certaine Judges and Justices of the Peace, and divers other Gentlemen, who died immediately after Assises, holden at Lincolne last past.

To the tune of Fortune.

Imprinted at London by John Wolfe, for William Wright. 1590.

[Woodcut at the beginning. Broad woodcut border all round and in the centre, with devices.]

(The tune of "Fortune" (one of the most popular of our old ballad airs) is preserved in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book; in William Ballet's MS. Lute Book; in Vallet's "Tablature de Luth," 1615; in "Nederlandt-che Gedencckclank," 1626. &c., &c. "Fortune my foe" (the first line of the old ballad) is alluded to by Shakespeare in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," act iii. sc. 2; and the ballad of "Titus Andronicus," upon which Shakespeare founded his play of the same name, was sung to the same tune.)

XLV.

The first part of the faire widow of Watling Street and her 3 daughters, and how her wicked sonne accused her to be a harlot, and his sisters bastards, only to deceive them of their portions.

To the tune of Bragandary.  
Imprinted at London for T. P.

XLVI.

The second part of the Widow of Watling-streete, and her three Daughters.

To the tune of the Wanton Wife.  
Imprinted at London for T. P.

These two ballads (the first and second part) were entered in the Stationers' Registers by Richard Jones, August 15, 1597. The play of the same title (ascribed to Shakespeare) was taken from them.

(The tunes of "Bragandary" and the "Wanton Wife" are unknown. The ballad of "The Wanton Wife of Bath" is printed in the first edition of Bishop Percy's Reliques, but omitted in all the subsequent ones.)

XLVII.

The Erie of the poore for the death of the Right Honorable the Earl of Huntington.

To the tune of the Earle of Bedford.

Printed at London for William Blackwall, and are to be sold at his shoppe nere Guild-Hall gate 1596.

[Woodcut at the beginning. Woodcut border all round and in the centre.]

(Henry Hastings, second Earl of Huntingdon, K. G., who died at York 14th December, 1595, and was buried at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the Queen.)

(The tune here mentioned is not known.)

XLVIII.

A Ballad against slander and detraction.

Gar call him downe gar call him downe gar call him downe downe a  
God send the faction of all detraction call downe and cast away.

Finis Q. Haywood.

Imprinted at Londō at the log Shop adjoining unto Saint Mildreds Church in the Pultrie by John Alde.

[Plain border in the centre, and all round.]

(An unrecorded ballad of old John Heywood, the author of "The Spider and the Fly.")

XLIX.

A proper new ballad shewing that Philosophers Learnynges are full of good Marnynges. And songe to the tune of my Lorde Marques Galyarde, or the firste traces of Due passa.

Fin's Q. W. Elderton.

Imprinted at London in Fleetstreet beneath the Conduit, at the signe of Sainte John Evangelist, by Thomas Colwell.

[Woodcut at the top; and tailpiece. Border in the centre.]

(This ballad is nowhere mentioned. The tune of "My Lorde Marquis Galyarde" is unknown.)

L.

The first part of the Marchants Daughter of Bristow.

To the tune of The Maydens Joy.

LI.

The second part of the Marchants Daughter of Bristow.

To the tune of the Maidens Joy.

Printed at London for William Blackwall.

[Woodcut border at top and end.]

(This interesting ballad is mentioned in Fletcher's "Monsieur Thomas," act iii., scene 3, by the name of "Mauilin the Merchant's Daughter;" and has been reprinted, from a comparatively modern copy, in Mr. Collier's volume of Roxburghe Ballads. The tune is unknown.)

LII.

Of Cbyll Tongues.

Finis. Q. T. Canand.

LIII.

I Praye For You Fower. I Defende you Fower. I Vanquish You Fower. I Helpe You IIII to Your Right I Feede You Fower. I Kill You All.

Marke well the effect, purtreied here in all:  
The King that rules, the Lawyer in the hall,

The Prelate with his  
The Harlot and the  
Howe and which way  
And what their talke  
Each to their cause, f  
And yet death is the

[Woodcut, coloured, representing the Bishop, Clown, &c.]

O marbelous tydynges bot  
The Debyll is endited yf

Printed by Cornells Woltrop

[Woodcut]

Other thus it is: o

Imprinted at London with  
by Alexa

Congratulating England that "Th  
and that "Kynges and Princes, doe  
trates and officers; Bishops and M  
tlemen; Mayours and Bayliffes; La  
in his degree." That the "Commons  
that "Parents doe bryng up their c  
fully pray for their Queene."

[Plain border all round.]

Sapartons Alarum, to all su  
The name of the true Souldi

Finis. Jo

Imprinted at London, in Fleete Stre  
and are to be soide at his Shoppe unde

(Saparton is a new na

Of Trust

Finis.

("B. C." was probably Bartholom  
versy with Thomas Camell.)

A

The first verse runs thus:—

Loe here the p  
Whom God  
Loe here on es  
The onely st  
Loe here the Q  
Whom no m  
To change he  
From vertue

[With a coloured Woodcut Portrait of Que

(Gifford says, "In Jonson's time,  
out a woodcut illustrative of its sub  
or of 'good life,' which afforded n  
Grub-street Apelles, the portrait of  
adorned, with the globe and sceptre  
her loving subjects.")

As pleasant a dittie as y  
Shewing what unkindne

At London p

[Rich woodcut, b

A balade of a prr  
For sayinge of A

H

God save

A caustic satire against "Olde Sy  
at God's boke and reeles at his Ma  
cleane from his face" for so doing.

A mery balade, how a wife ent  
own

Finis. Q

Imprinted at Lond

A ludicrous dialogue between a "  
or more married! touching dress, pl  
The lady asks for "one thyng," viz.  
to chye, or els to sing," with a few  
replies somewhat ungallantly,

No wyfe I am your  
Wherefore I pray you  
And let such tricks in  
Least that for it your

[Plain bord

A mery ne  
cuckold, d

(The tune he  
John Hall, 156

A merie ne  
And b

Imprinted at  
the lit'le North  
The comical  
man!'), and h  
tantara."

("Downe right  
to in "The Har

Imprinted at  
dodre of Paule's,

[Woodcut of

(This interest  
mi--ha of Mr  
written by Tarl



